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No. 17,945. 號五百四萬九十七萬一第 日十初月十年卯乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1915. 二拜禮 號五十月一十年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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TO ARRIVE.

Nov. 15th.—Europe (*vid* Negapatam), per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.
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TO DEPART.

Nov. 16th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LIANGCHOW.
Nov. 18th.—Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HIRANO MARU.
Nov. 18th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINGKIANG.
Nov. 19th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NELLORE.
Nov. 27th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [724

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

9.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„ 15	„
7.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. [1042

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.	
				Sakaki	Kobe
$ 40 / £ 8 10 / ¥ 82	Shanghai (S.M.R. Str.)	Lv.	Forenoon.	Tues.	Sat. Mor.
	Tsingtao „	Ar.	„	—	Tues.
	Dairen „	Lv.	„	Th.	Thursday
¥ 16.40	(S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	1.20 p.m.		
	Mukden „	Ar.	11.25 „	„	
¥ 11.50	„	Lv.	11.50 „	„	
	Changchun „	Ar.	*7.10 a.m.	Friday	
$ 8.60	„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	*8.00 „	„	
	Harbin „	Ar.	*1.00 p.m.	„	

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
$ 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10a.m.	„	
	Changchun „	Ar.	4.30 p.m.	Friday	
¥ 11.50	„	Lv.	5.45 „	„	
	Mukden „	Ar.	0.45 a.m.	„	
¥ 14.95	„	Lv.	1.05 „	„	Wed.
	Dairen (S.M.R. Str.)	Ar.	9.00 „	Fri.	—
		Lv.	Noon.	Sat. Mor.	Fri.
$ 40 / £ 8 25 / ¥ 80	Tsingtao „	Ar.	Forenoon	Sakaki	Kobe
	Shanghai „	Ar.			

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [916

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The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
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1st February, 1915. [37

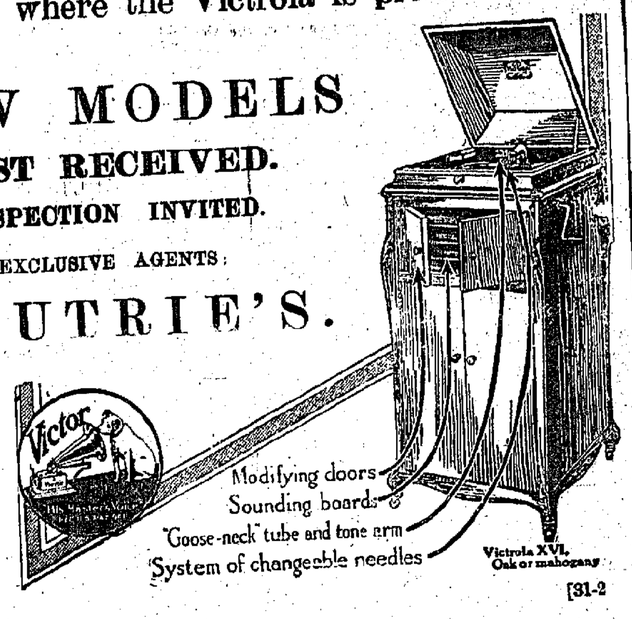
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092

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TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [516

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FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

2ND.-LIEUT. H. MARTIN.

The following is an extract from a letter dated September 29th, just received from 2nd.-Lieut. Hugh Martin:—

"Three nights ago, I had the narrowest escape I have had so far. We were in a very hot corner and I went to sleep in a ruined cottage. Some time after midnight, I was wakened by shells bursting near me and finally two came through what remained of the roof, bringing tiles, etc., flying down. I thought the best thing would be to stay where I was, so turned over again. The next moment a shell hit the roof above where I lay and there was a terrible crash. I remembered nothing more until I came to on the floor covered with brick dust, and the bunk filled with tiles. I discovered I was not wounded except for some scratches on my hand, and a tile must have hit me on the head, and knocked me out. I didn't sleep any more, but that did not matter, as I had to be on duty at dawn for the attack of which you will have read before this reaches you.

"However, all's well that ends well. servant for a clean shirt—I really do possess two—he brought it to me with six holes in it, and bits of shell sticking to it. I had used it as a pillow the night the house was knocked about!

"However, all's well that ends well. The rumour spread about that I was killed, but I assure you I am not! The Colonel came to ask me about it the following day, and was very decent. I had to carry on scouting out orders all day long and felt rather queer, but my C. O. insisted on my taking a night off—which I did till 3.30, when we started again. Don't think I am trying to make my life out as being more dangerous than it is—this is only one of the little bits of news people like to hear about!

The same night our cooks were buried in a similar way, but with worse effect—one died at once of wounds, while two went to hospital. "I won't be sorry when the war is over, but will go on until the Hun is down and out."

LIEUT. BELL-IRVING.

A letter has just been received, dated October 3rd, from Lieut. J. Bell-Irving, Lanarkshire Yeomanry, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The writer has arrived at Malta *en route* for the Dardanelles, or some adjacent spot. He says the trooper was crammed and had a bad passage through the Bay. He sends his "chin-chins" to all those answering the call of the saddling bell, and wished he was riding in the Grand National.

News has been received from 2nd.-Lieut. H. O. Springfield, Warwickshire Yeomanry, saying that he has quite recovered from his wound caused by the premature explosion of a bomb and is back in the trenches

2ND.-LIEUT. T. R. EVANS.

2nd.-Lieut. T. Bowley Evans, late of the Shanghai Municipal P.W.D., writing from the Front in France on October 8th, says:—"I have been out here only a few days and am expecting to move up the line at almost any minute. Here at a base depôt, there is very little work to do; all I have had to do to-day is to censor letters and attend a machine gun lecture. Orders have come since I began this letter that a crowd of us are to move up to join the 10th (Yorks). It is in many cases like going home for the holidays—especially so in my case, because I only left them a month ago and *then* I felt it like anything. They have since been through a big charge, and I think I will regret not being there to the end of my days."

2ND.-LIEUT W. W. MELVILLE.

The following are some extracts from a letter just to hand from 2nd.-Lieut. W. W. Melville, formerly of the Health Office and the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery: "I am now with the 61st Howitzer Battery, which is a bit different from the Anti-Aircrafts in which I was serving previously to promotion. It's good to hear of so many coming from Shanghai. I met an officer in the Black Watch at mess the other day who was until recently the C. P. Railway's representative in Yokohama. I also met the son of Captain Rex, who formerly commanded the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery. His son is a Shanghai boy. Am keeping very well and we are living like fighting cocks. I did not go home to kit up, but was sent to a base for a few weeks, and we were pushed up the line in time to take part in the great assault of September 25th. Managed to come through all right so far, but cannot give details of the action. Best wishes to all."

MR. W. F. MARTINSON.

A letter, dated October 1st, has been received from Mr. W. F. Martinson, who left Shanghai by the *Suwa Maru* and joined the 1st Batt. King Edward's Horse, and is now at the front in France. He says:—"The big attack came at last on Saturday morning and the Germans were caught napping. Over 2,000 prisoners passed through our hands. We kept them in a barbed wire enclosure. I had the pleasure of being in charge of a guard for three days, the weather being shocking. Some of the prisoners were wounded, and these were the only ones I had any sympathy for. I did what I could for them. They came in batches, another cavalry crowd taking them off our hands and escorting them further away from the lines. There was absolutely no shelter anywhere, rain pouring down the whole time. The Germans have great respect for the 'Kilties' and the 'Kilties' hate the Germans like poison."

The reply of a gunner to a question why he had volunteered in the aviation corps is significant:—"A battery is blind without an airman to direct its fire; we have often been blind, we shall be so no longer." The men in training are young, keen-eyed, thin-lipped men, in deadly earnest about their work, eager to be off to the front again. So that whereas before the war it took from three to six months to train a competent pilot only a month or six weeks are now needed.

NATURAL GAS IN WENCHOW.

DISCOVERY OF CHINESE FARMERS.

While harvesting near the north bank of the river recently some farmers heard rumblings and noises like liquid in violent ebullition from the ground beneath their feet. One of the men commenced to dig and, after going down to a depth of about three feet, found an aperture through which gas was escaping. This gas proved to be very inflammable and to give off great heat, burning with a yellow luminous flame. The clay sides of the pit that had been dug soon became baked as hard as bricks. An aperture one and a half inches in diameter gave a flame two feet in length, the gas evidently being emitted under considerable pressure.

The gas was colourless, but possessed a distinct, although not very strong, smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

In all probability—says the local correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*—it is marsh gas, but the amount, and the pressure at which it is evolved leads one to believe that the source is something more than the recent decay of vegetable matter Whether further and deeper borings would lead to the discovery of bituminous coal or the opening up of a natural gas well is at present a matter of conjecture

PANAMA CANAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Referring to Colonel Goethals' warning that the Panama Canal may not be re-opened until the beginning of next year, *The Times* says: However unpleasant the official warning may be, owners and merchants will much prefer to have it than that, in the vain hope of an early re-opening, an immense amount of tonnage should be allowed to idle at the entrances. An owner with a ship from the North Pacific waiting at Panama to pass through the Canal will, as long as there is any real hope of an early re-opening, naturally hesitate to divert her, when he knows that to send her round the Horn means the prolonging of the voyage by a month at the cost of £5,000 or £6,000. Similarly, owners want to know the facts before incurring all the expense of diverting ships now waiting at Colon *en route* for Australasia and the Far East to the Cape of Good Hope and Suez Canal routes respectively. When these pressing decisions have been made, the question of the effect of the breakdown of the Canal on United States trade remains. The opening of the Panama route was a distinct encouragement to American trade with the Far East and Australasia. The liners took only 43 days for the voyage from New York to Japan through the Panama Canal, as compared with 51 days *via* Suez and 61 days *via* the Cape of Good Hope. From New York to Wellington *via* Panama was 8,500 miles, as compared with 11,500 miles *via* the Cape Horn route. It is, of course, specially unfortunate that the breakdown should occur at a time when, owing to the short supply of tonnage, saving in time is of great importance.

THE WAR AND JAPANESE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY COMMANDER ON THE SITUATION.

From the point of view of national defence, says Admiral Ijichi, Commander of the Kure Admiralty, as quoted by the *Asahi*, greater importance should be attached to the Navy rather than the Army in future. The duties of the Japanese Navy are very extensive. Upon it devolves the momentous duty of ensuring peace from the South Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The Admiral proceeds:—

"It is absolutely out of the bounds of possibility that a Japanese warship should be despatched to Europe, and fire a gun, say, at the Dardanelles, for such a procedure would mean a great loss to Japan. It should, however, be borne in mind that though I cannot say to what extent the present war will develop hereafter, Japan should preserve her means of national defence in a sound condition, so that she may always have the power and confidence to stand up with drawn sword at any time she is required to do so by the future progress of the European war. The grand naval review to be held this autumn is to be on a gigantic scale. At a time when plans of campaign have improved to an appalling degree, the Japanese Navy should do its level best to acquire greater potentialities. The activities of Japanese men-of-war at the forthcoming review will present a unique spectacle, which, however, will be passed unnoticed by the European Powers now engrossed in a life-and-death struggle. The present might be said to be the best opportunity for perfecting our swordsmanship."

ALLEGED GERMAN CONSPIRACY AT HARBIN.

PLOT TO DESTROY RAILWAY BRIDGES.

A Harbin message to the *Mainichi* reports that the gendarmerie at Harbin, having discovered that the German Consul at Shanghai and Russians of German extraction and Jews at Harbin are engaged in hatching a plot, commenced an active movement on the 28th ultimo for investigation into the conspiracy. The houses of a number of suspects were searched and many incriminating articles seized. Among those who have been arrested in connection with the plot are Baron Budoberger, doctor attached to the Harbin police prison, M. Tomson, druggist, both Russians of German extraction; a Jewish priest and a merchant and several others. As a result of the examination of these men it has been ascertained that the plot conceived by them includes the assisting of prisoners of war interned in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Chinese Railway to escape, the destruction of the railway and railway bridges, and the fomenting of a rebellion. The discovery of the plot has occasioned great consternation in Harbin.

GERMAN FIRMS IN CHINA.

POSITION OF HONGKONG IMPORTERS.

The disappearance from China of German firms as buyers of British goods is the subject of a recent report by the United States Consul-General at Hongkong, who points out that for some time trading between British firms in China and German firms in China has been prohibited within certain limits. Hitherto, however, there has been no law or order preventing the shipment of goods manufactured in Great Britain to German firms in China for sale to the Chinese, hence the recent prohibition of such traffic is a matter of extreme importance in the cotton piece-goods trade of the Far East. For years British products have dominated the Chinese piece-goods market, but a large share of such textiles—a surprisingly large share, in fact—has been sold by German firms established there. In line with the practice of the trade generally, these German firms have long been accustomed to have goods of a certain quality made for them on which they have affixed a trade-mark or "chop" of their own. As a result of years of successful trading with the Chinese these "chops" have come to be of great value, not only to the German houses using them, but also to the British firms that weave the goods. By the terms of the recent order of the British Government Manchester and other firms which have heretofore manufactured such goods for these German firms are now prohibited from continuing to do so.

The general result is that if the British firms are to continue in this trade they must either appropriate the German "chops" and establish direct connections with the Chinese or attempt to secure the trade of the Chinese by the introduction of other goods of the same quality under other brands. This latter plan is not at all easy; it reduces itself to mere competition for Chinese business, such as has always existed between the several British firms or between British, German, American, and Japanese firms. Moreover, there is the probability that the German firms concerned will immediately secure from neutral sources goods manufactured for them according to their standards and marked with their chops. The result of the order of the Government, therefore, will be that what has heretofore been British trade through German houses in China will simply become neutral trade through such houses. There are other phases of the subject and other and correlated questions arising out of trade affected by the new order. The immediate practical result seems to be that Hongkong importers for the present are compelled to order from allied or neutral market many lines of goods that have heretofore come from the countries now at war.

As in the case of other lines affected by various changes in trade machinery and trade methods due to the war in Europe, the effect of this latest development is less important in its immediate results than it is likely to be in its ultimate results. The severance of all such ties between German and British interests in China and the Far East generally breaks up a connection that has existed for many years to the advantage of both German and British interests as opposed to American and other commercial growth. The examination into trade matters which has attended the liquidation of the affairs of German firms in Hongkong has amply demonstrated that while British goods have dominated the trade of China for many years, the actual handling of the greater mass of such goods has of late been done by German firms. The breaking up of this combination is of profound importance in the future trade of the Far East.—*British Trades Journal.*

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

GROWTH OF COMPETITION.

H. M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) writes that there are three natural gateways into South Manchuria—Antung, Dairen, and Newchwang—each a seaport and each on the South Manchuria Railway, which is the most important channel of communication in those regions. From various causes Antung has never, until recently, been a serious competitor in the Manchuria carrying trade. Such rivalry as existed has been between Newchwang, long established but handicapped by various disadvantages artificial and natural, and Dairen, newly founded, but possessing a good harbour situated at a system of reduced freight for the benefit of goods passing beyong Antung into Manchuria along the Antung-Mukden-Changchun section of the South Manchuria Railway Company's line. As a result of negotiations, however, the three ports were placed on a basis of equality as regards freight rates. The specific through rates did not at first apply to any goods but those coming from Japan, and in that respect were in the nature of a discriminatory tariff against like articles of foreign origin; but in October, 1914, this final barrier to ostensible equality of opportunity was removed, and the rates were made applicable also to goods coming from ports on the following lines:—Formosa-Dairen line of the Osaka Chosen Kaisha; Tientsin, Bombay, American, Australian, and European lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; and the Shanghai-Dairen line of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

It is further understood that this principle is to be extended and that foreign steamship companies will be allowed to benefit in the same manner as Japanese companies do, provided that they enter into special arrangements with the South Manchuria Railway Company, but the form these arrangements may take is not yet known.

It would appear from what has been written above as if all competitors were now on a basis of equality. The Cotton Exporters Association of Japan is, however to enjoy in connection with its shipments a special reduction of 1 yen (about 2s.) per ton allowed by the three transport companies which carry the Association's goods and a special rebate of 1 yen 50 sen (about 3s.) per ton granted by the Imperial Railway Bureau.—*Peking Daily News.*

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY, TRAINED MEN, PART I.

1.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part I., will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday, 20th inst., 2.30 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co.

Sunday, 21st inst., 9.30 a.m.—Civil Service Company.

Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend. N.C.Os. of the Centre Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. Sergeant-Major Duncan and Sergeant Bullock will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning, 20th inst., to obtain the names of the men who have to fire the Course. The senior Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing each day.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

2.—"Lyeemun Reliefs" from 16th to 30th instant is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Tuesday, 16th inst.:—

4 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co., Rifle Competition at King's Park Range (600 yards).

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co., Section drill on Cricket ground.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Inspection of Arms, ammunition, equipment, uniform at Headquarters. Parade in light marching order, i.e., tunic, shorts, and puttees, helmet, rifle, bandolier, water-bottle, haversack, belt and sidearms. 4 pouches and 150 rounds ammunition. Every member, except men specially excused, must attend this parade.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket ground.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., Lecture at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Scouts Co., Company drill on Cricket ground.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section) Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant Sorby.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section, Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 17th inst.: H.K.V.R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until 17th inst.: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PATROLS.

1 Eastern and Water Police, as warned.

2 CENTRAL.

Tuesday, November 16th:—

5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Potter (3), Martin (3), Wright (5), Backhouse (5), and Bryan (8).

8.50 p.m. P.-cs. Grimble (3), Hooper (3), Reynolds (5), Lindsay (5), Williams (8), and White (8).

Wednesday, November 17th:—

5.50 p.m.—Sergeant Eustace, P.-cs. Pearson (3), Penning (3), Gibson (5), Bunge (5), Arnold (8), and Thornton (8).

8.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Suffiad (3), Bux (3), Nazarin (5), E. Arculli (5), Hussain (8), and O. Arculli (8).

UNIFORM.

Blue Uniform will be worn by all ranks. On Patrol Duties, caps without white covers. On all other parades and duties, caps will be worn with white covers.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART I.

The following Platoons are warned for Sunday, November 21st, the first two leaving Blake Pier, at 9 a.m., the second two leaving at 1 p.m.

No. 2 Platoon No. 3 Company.
No. 4 Platoon No. 1 Company.
No. 1 Platoon No. 3 Company.
No. 3 Platoon No. 3 Company.

The three highest scores in the Platoons firing on November 14th were as follows:—

No. 1 Platoon No. 2 Company:—
1.—F. M. Cruz 75
2.—J. M. R. Pereira and A. M. Sequeira 67
3.—M. J. Alves 61

No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company:—
1.—W. F. Ford 77
2.—A. Fothergill 72
3.—C. H. Kim 68

Possible 84. Highest score made so far is 80 by Inspector Sirdar Khan.

PARADES, ETC.

November 16th.—All Recruits of all Companies.

November 17th.—Whole of No. 3 Company, except Recruits.

November 18th.—Whole of No. 1 Company, except Recruits.

November 19th.—Recruits of all Companies.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

Members of the Police Reserve are warned that they must not frequent the Central Police Station premises unless (1) on duty, (2) on Police Reserve business, (3) on business in a private capacity.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE BAND.

Wednesday, November 17th.—Practice at 6 p.m.

WATER POLICE PATROLS.

Members of No. 1 Company are advised that the Duty List issued by Crown Sergeant Hewitt for November is being modified by reason of the departure of regular police for the front, and that they will be warned accordingly.

F. C. JENKIN,
A. SGP. (Reserve).

ARMENIANS TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES.

A Petrograd message says:—The Armenians outside Turkey have determined on a general rising to avenge the massacres of their countrymen. A volunteer corps, consisting of Armenians in Italy, Egypt, the Balkans, England, France, and America will fight with the Allies.

THE PERJURY CASE.

LEGAL ARGUMENT AT FULL COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) and Mr. Justice Gompertz sat in Full Court yesterday to hear legal argument on points raised by the counsel for the defence in the perjury case.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representing defendant, submitted that upon the findings of the jury in the case the defendant was entitled to be discharged. The defence submitted that upon the particular indictment as drawn in this case there was only one single assignment of perjury. Therefore there was practically one collective count covering various matters that in order for there to be a verdict of guilty on this assignment there must be an adverse finding of the jury upon all of the items included in the assignment, whereas a verdict of guilty had been given on the first three of the six counts only. If he were correct in his submission that this was one assignment, then they were partly guilty and partly not guilty, which would amount in law to a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Potter (for the prosecution) said it had been agreed all through to treat them as separate counts, and that was the way the matter was to be left to the jury.

Mr. Pollock said he did not dispute his friend's contention, but he had discovered this point since, and he regarded it as a perfectly good objection. He did not purposely lie in wait to catch the Crown on this point.

The Court decided against Mr. Pollock, and defendant was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as he should be found capable of performing.

Counsel for the defence intimated that application would be made for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

EUROPEAN FIRM PROSECUTED.

ALLEGED PAYMENT OF MONIES TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Messrs. Thorensen & Co. were prosecuted for alleged payment of the sum of $179.80 to certain alien enemies without permission of the Governor.

Mr. G. N. Orme (Attorney-General's Department) prosecuted, and Mr. Preston (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) defended.

Harold Staples Smith, acting Manager of Messrs. Deacon & Co., of Canton, deposed that on October 6th the Company, as agents of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., received from the defendants a letter enclosing rebate claims for payment to the following firms:—Carlowitz & Co., Arnold Karberg & Co., J. Kluben, Deacon & Co., Melchers & Co., and Nordisk Fjerfabrik. Three of the firms —Carlowitz & Co., Arnold Karberg & Co., and Melchers & Co.,—were German firms. The sums thus payable to these firms were $166.87, and the payments were made on account of freight rebates for the second part of the season 1914-15.

His Worship.—Would that be after August 4th?

Witness.—It would be for shipment of cargo previous to May 1st, and the money would be due to the concerned on May 1st, 1915. Witness added that the payments were made in accordance with instructions from the defendant firm and the payments mentioned in the letter were made accordingly.

The hearing was adjourned.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S ADDRESSES.

NOT TO BE TRANSLATED IN FUTURE.

Because it impairs the dignity of the Japanese language, the Household Department has decided to discontinue the custom of translating the Emperor's speech into English or French, as has been done heretofore whenever His Majesty entertained or received in audience any of the foreign diplomats. At the same time it was the usage to translate the speech of the diplomat into Japanese.

This custom was discontinued beginning with the banquet given on the Emperor's birthday, October 31st. On that occasion the Emperor delivered a short address in Japanese, which was responded to by Count Okuma, on behalf of his Majesty's subjects, and by the Russian Ambassador, the *doyen* of the foreign diplomats, on behalf of the foreign guests. This time the Emperor's speech was not translated, nor was the Russian Ambassador's speech. According to Mr. Ichiki, Chief of the Secretariat of the Household Department, this custom has been peculiar to the Japanese Court and is not found in any foreign Courts, and is not becoming to any first rate Power, as it impairs the dignity of the Japanese language.—*Peking Daily News.*

GARMENTS FOR TROOPS, ETC.

The following letters have been received by Lady May from Miss Lloyd Thomas, who is giving up her present work in order to become a Hospital Nurse.

The Croft,
Holmwood Gardens,
Wallington,
21st August.

DEAR LADY MAY.—I received another lovely parcel of clothes from you and the ladies of Hongkong, and Lady Goodrich and the members of our S.S.F.A. Committee thank you so much for the clothes for our women and children.

We had some left from Queen Mary's gift last Christmas and we are keeping them and yours to fit our invalids and convalescents and special cases.

I sent some of the men's things to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society and enclose Miss Tucker's letter, also a letter from Miss Douglas, of the Children's Aid Society; they are so good sending our motherless little ones, and ones that are not strong, away.

At the beginning of the war Lord Kitchener asked for hospitality for the children of soldiers who might be in need of country change and want looking after; and sometimes where, unfortunately, the little ones have a neglectful mother given to drink it is a great boon for us to get the little ones away.

I am so sorry I shall not be able to distribute any more things; it has been so kind of you to send them. I enclose a list of people in our part of the world who are most grateful for any help you are able to give, and if the parcels were already done up with suitable things, and directed before being put into the cases, Messrs. Shewan Tomes could easily forward them to their several destinations.

Miss Douglas,
Children's Aid Society,
9, South Moulton St., London, W.
Clean new children's things.

Miss Tucker,
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society,
The Institute,
Mansfield St., Haggerston, N.E.
Men's clothes, useful dark suits, shirts, etc., suitable for men discharged from the Army getting work again.

Miss Vivian,
The Maurice Hostel,
52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.
Women's and children's things. These are sold for a small price to poorer members of the Women's Club.

Mrs. Lefroy, Vice-President S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch,
The Maurice Hostel,
Britannia Street, Hoxton, N.
Women's and children's clothing, specially coats and skirts and boots suitable for an outfit when we get them away; or nightgowns and babies' clothes, bed jackets, flannels, etc., for the S.S.F.A. sick cases.

The official red flannel men's bed jackets would be much appreciated by the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, N. They are needing some. The Matron is Miss Hamilton.

With kind regards and very many thanks, Yours sincerely,

H. LLOYD THOMAS.

[*Enclosures.*]

The Children's Aid Committee,
9, South Moulton Street, London, W.
17th August.

DEAR MISS LLOYD THOMAS.—Another glorious parcel of clothes has just arrived for us from you. What a good fairy you are to us. We are so grateful, and they are such delightful things—so suitable and so clean and crisp.

We cannot say "thank you" enough, but I do hope you will try and express our gratitude to the ladies of Hongkong for their splendid help. The children whom we have had under our care since the early days of the war are all growing so fast and getting so fat that we are continually having to supply them with fresh clothing, and if the ladies who so kindly supplied that parcel could see some of the letters from the men at the front, thanking us for what they have helped us to do, they would, I am sure, feel satisfied.—Yours very sincerely,

MARGARET DOUGLAS,
(Hon. Secretary).

East London Workers Among the Poor.
The Institute,
Mansfield Street,
Haggerston, N.E.,
30th July.

DEAR MISS LLOYD THOMAS.—I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in giving us this most acceptable parcel of clothing. I have already given 2 vests and 2 pairs of trousers away to men who had to make a better appearance before getting work. I hope to-day to hear that the work has been procured. Again thanking you so much.—Yours faithfully,

ADAH TUCKER,
(Secretary).

The Queen's Hospital for Children.
Hackney Road,
Bethnal Green, E.
29th July.

DEAR MISS LLOYD THOMAS.—Thank you so much for thinking of us. We shall find the clothes most useful. Would you kindly thank the ladies of Hongkong who sent them, and tell them how much we appreciate they gifts?—Believe me, Yours sincerely,

A. M.
(Matron).

This week a parcel containing the following garments left over from the M.C.L. Bazaar has been sent to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Moulton Street, London, W.:—

1 baby's frock, 2 child's sweaters, 3 child's woollen petticoats, 1 child's nightgown; 1 child's bodice, 7 child's woollen vests, 1 child's woollen knickers, 7 child's frocks, 2 baby's jackets, 4 baby's caps, 3 pairs baby's wool shoes.

Four parcels containing women's and children's clothes were sent to Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.

Three parcels of men's clothing were sent to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, N.E.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG *v.* STAFF AND DEPARTMENTALS.

The Hongkong F. C. will play the Staff and Departmentals on the Club Ground on Wednesday, the kick-off being at 5 p.m. sharp. The Club team will be:—R. S. Swan, J. Stalker and R. Edwards; P. Tod, T. R. Chassels, and M. L. Railton; W. Fraser, J. Stewart, J. Walker, H. McE. McTavish, and W. V. Pennell.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Following are the matches for the week:—

83rd Company R.G.A., *v.* Belcher's, Military Ground, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies, A.O.C.

WEDNESDAY.

67th Company *v.* 88th Company, Naval Ground, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Hongkong University *v.* Shropshire II., Club Ground, 3 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Pragnell.

SATURDAY.

Hongkong *v.* R.E. (Hongkong League), Naval Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Shropshires *v.* Navy (H.K.L.), Military Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. A. A. Wilson.

St. Joseph's College *v.* Islamics, Military Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Ross, R.G.A.

Lam Liong *v.* Kowloon Dock Juniors, Naval Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Corpl. Thornton, R.G.A.

HONGKONG F.A. REFEREES' EXAMINATION.

The following have passed a referees' examination held by the Hongkong F.A. Referees' Board on Thursday:—Mr. G. Caldwell, R.N., Mr. Davies, A.O.C., Sergts. Pragnell and Ross, R.G.A., and Corpl. Thornton, R.G.A. Subject to officiating satisfactorily at a test month, these wil' be placed on the official list of referees.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

Racing on the second day of the Autumn meeting at Shanghai was held under far better weather conditions than those which prevailed on the opening day. In these circumstances, there was naturally a larger attendance of spectators, though it was small in comparison with that at recent meetings.

The course, however, was far slower than on the opening day. The time for the Northern Cup (for all ponies) was a fifth of a second slower than that for the Maiden Stakes of the opening day; that for the mile (griffins) eight seconds worse than the Criterion; the Shanghai Stakes 11 3-5 outside that for the Fah Wah Stakes of the day previous; and the time for the two miles' race was 57secs. outside the record.

The majority of the victories were gained by ample margins. The closest finish of the day was that for the China Cup, in which, after a ding-dong struggle up the home straight, Loofield defeated Consent by half-a-length.

Of the owners, Mr. Morriss met with most success, gaining four first and two third places, with only one pony unplaced. The Durgor stable came second with a first and two seconds, and Mr. Hayes third, with a first and a third. Of the jockeys, Mr. R. Stewart rode four winners and a third, Mr. C. R. Burkill two winners and a second, Mr. Johnstone a winner and two seconds, and Mr. Rowe a first and a second. Mr. Heard was placed on five occasion, and Mr. Hill on four (all seconds).

With good weather conditions, Champions' Day attracted a fairly good attendance of spectators, particularly in the afternoon. The course was still very heavy and holding, and times were remarkably bad, though in some cases better than on the previous day. As was the case throughout the meeting, the majority of the victories were gained by good margins, but for the Consolation Cup there was an exciting finish between Bonnie Boy, Blazon and Nabocklish, in which the first-named won by a short head from Blazon, with Nabocklish only three-quarters of a length away in third place.

The field for the Champions included three of the five qualified ponies owned by Mr. Morriss, and Beaconsfield started a hot favourite, with Perfection Dahlia second in demand. Suffolk was third favourite, and Bornite also found good support. The race resulted in yet another triumph for the "Field" stable, as Castlefield, who was somewhat sparsely supported —fifth favourite—came in an easy winner, followed by Beaconsfield, three lengths away, but one and a half lengths ahead of Perfection Dahlia.

Of winning owners, Mr. Morriss was an easy first, with two wins, two seconds, and a third; Mr. Neville coming second with one first and two thirds. Mr. Stewart was the most successful jockey, with one first, two seconds, and a third. Mr. Rowe rode two winners and a third; Mr. Hill one winner and three thirds; Mr. Vida a first and a third, but Mr. C. R. Burkill had to be content with three seconds and a third.

Good progress is being made with the construction of the Australian Transcontinental Railway, which was recommended for strategic purposes by Lord Kitchener during his visit to the Commonwealth. Over 1,200 men are employed on the western end, and by September a total of over 300 miles had been built. Rails were being laid at the rate of a mile per day. Similar progress is also being made on the eastern end, which is coming west from South Australia. It is expected that the line (over 1,100 miles) will be completed by the end of next year.

GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL AT FANLING.

CAPT. CAMPBELL WINS BY 7 UP AND 5 TO PLAY.

The final for the Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was played at Fanling on Sunday in good golfing weather and resulted in an easy win for Captain Campbell by 7 up and 5 to play. His play throughout was consistent. His opponent, Mr. Dodwell, showed good form during the first outward journey, but fell off so badly on the way home as to convert his position from 3 up to 4 down. Bad luck continued to attend him after lunch. Going to the second hole, he had to pick up, and at the short third Captain Campbell's lucky 2 against his well-played 3 was enough to unnerve any player with a heavy leeway to make up. The details of the match are as follow:—

1ST ROUND.

	(Out.)								
Campbell	5	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	7
Dodwell	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	7
	(Home.)								
Campbell	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	7	5
Dodwell	6	7	0	0	4	5	5	7	7

2ND ROUND.

	(Out.)								
Campbell	5	4	2	5	5	6	4	3	0
Dodwell	5	0	3	4	6	5	3	4	6
	(Home.)								
Campbell	4	7	3	5					
Dodwell	7	5	3	6					

BUSINESS DIPLOMATS.

CHINA'S RECOGNITION OF THEIR VALUE.

The idea of business diplomats has taken a considerable hold on the world at large, and in Shanghai we have seen it excellently exemplified in the person of Mr. Yang Cheng, who has now for over two years held the office of Taoyin and Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and has made a very conspicuous success of his period f office. That he vacates his post in a few days and proceeds to Peking for higher appointment is a matter for regret to all in Shanghai, Chinese and foreigners alike, for he quickly grasped the situation here and with marked ability and genial good nature brought about much better relations between Chinese and foreign authorities than had existed for a long time previously.

One of the secrets of his success has been his ability to realize that Shanghai is essentially a commercial centre, that its vital interests are commerce and trade, and that the real solution of many of the problems which faced him when he took up his post was to be found in the adjustment of conflicting commercial and trade issues, to which, after all, purely diplomatic issues were but subsidiary. Mr. Yang has made the interests of the business community his first concern, and he has devoted considerable attention to the encouragement and furtherance of Chinese commercial undertakings, especially those in their initial stage.

Peking, it is well to observe, is paying more real attention to commercial and agricultural and business interests than it ever did under the Empire. In those days imperial edicts were almost fulsome in their laudation of the man who made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before, or produced two lakhs of business turnover where there had been but one before; but this was all mere lip service. It is only during the past two years that the Government has really interested itself in economic issues and in the bases of national material welfare. The result has been seen in largely increased revenues from domestic sources, without any very greatly increased burden of taxation. Evidently the Government has seen the wisdom of paying attention to these matters, for it has appointed Mr. Chou Tsin-Piao to succeed Mr. Yang in the Shanghai Intendancy. Mr. Chou has been for many years the Chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and in that capacity he has acquired great experience in solving commercial and business difficulties. He ought therefore to be well fitted for the post to which he is now appointed, and under his direction the excellent work begun by Mr. Yang should be continued. His appointment at the present critical juncture is more than ordinarily significant, for it is an indication that whatever else may happen the Government intends to do all it can for the development of the country's commerce, both domestic and overseas.—*National Review.*

KOREAN ROBBERS.

FOOLED BY A WOMAN.

A Seoul paper publishes an amusing story telling how a clever Korean woman fooled seven robbers and enabled the police to arrest some of them. On the night of the 23rd ult., says the journal, seven armed Korean robbers broke into the house of one Pak Pongku, living at Yichondong, Tasumyon, Eulsong District, North Kyongsangdo. The wife of Pak, perceiving from the behaviour of the robbers that they were hungry, at once prepared plenty of food and served it to them together with wine. The robbers ate and drank until all of them fell asleep. Taking advantage of this, the woman ran to the nearest police station about three miles from her house and reported it. Thereupon some policemen hastened to the house and captured four robbers, but the remaining three made good their escape. They were, however, arrested the following morning. They were found possessed of 535 yen in cash, seven match locks, and some quantity of gunpowder, besides three swords.—*Peking Daily News.*

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 30th October amounted 52,220 tons and the sales during the period to 63,867 tons.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

LA MINERVA CIGARS

MADE IN MANILA
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

REINA VICTORIA	100	$6.50
" "	50	$3.50
Estrellas	50	$3.75
Perfectos, Tin foil	25	$2.50
" Rings only	25	$2.25
Princessas	50	$2.00
High Life in the East	50	$2.50
Imperiales	25	$3.75
Londres	100	$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	$3.00

GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German or German Controlled: "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE," "ALHAMBRA," "LA FLOR DE ITAL," "HELIOS," "YEBANA," "LA PRUEBA."

[28

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

FULL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

NOVEMBER 16TH.

HORACE GOLDIN,

IN NEW ILLUSIONS, INCLUDING

"THE MYSTERIOUS RICKSHAW"

AND

"THE HAUNTED WARDROBE,"

CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT MOORISH PHANTASTICAL ILLUSIONAL PLAY,

"THE TIGER GOD."

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PRICES $3, $2 AND $1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1135

DUTCH CIGARS. DUTCH COFFEE.

DUTCH TOBACCO. DUTCH WORM-TABLETS.

DUTCH SHAG. DUTCH SOAP.

DUTCH CANDLES. DUTCH PARFUM.

DUTCH SHOEWARE. SWISS WATCHES.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED

at

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM. HONGKONG.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1176

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinances of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LTD., will be held at the Offices of the Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purposes provided in the said Section.
Dated this 16th day of November, 1915.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
[1191

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 16th November, 1915.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
"Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."
"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."
J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.D.,
Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1192

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

FROM VANCOUVER (B.C.).

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.
Goods on hand after the 22nd Nov., 1915, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
A Fire having occurred on board, it will be necessary for Consignees to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1193

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of GUEDES & COMPANY and EASTERN PRINTING OFFICE will be carried on under New Management as from This Date.
The New Proprietors will not be Responsible for any Debts contracted prior to the 15th November, 1915, particulars of which may be forwarded to MR. C. A. ROZA, care of Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidator of GUEDES & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1184

NOTICE.

I, FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, heretofore called and known by the name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Doctor of Commercial and Economic Science, Baron, an Italian Subject of Italian parentage, hereby give public notice that on the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Weigelsperg and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of the said name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, AND I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of November, One thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Weigelsperg and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA exclusively.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.
FRANCESCO DI CANEVA.
[1175

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ANYONE owing money to, or having Claims against, the Estates of the undermentioned Officers (deceased) of the 74th Punjabis, will submit them to the President, Committee of Adjustment, 74th Punjabis, on or before 15th December, 1915, after which date no claims can be considered.
Major STANSFELD, Major COWAN, Capt. MILNE, Lt. MOBERLY.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [1179

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
[1174

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 246039/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8803— 50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9786— 50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is Hereby Given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
[1156

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127

FOR SALE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1043

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"ABERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.
Apply—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1177

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Nos 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915.

INTIMATION

PHOTO XMAS CARDS

PICTURES OF CHINA IN A CHARMING SETTING.

SEPIA BROMIDES

GREEN AND BLUE-TONED BROMIDE HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS.

To be obtained from—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

and also from

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

'13

MARRIAGES.

CLARK-HOUSTON.—At Ichang, on October 25th, at St. Francis Church, by the Rev. Father Janssen, and afterwards at H.M. Consulate, Oliver, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. MASON CLARK, Newtown, Wales, to Gladys Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS HOUSTON, Mackay, Queensland.

MOORE-COMPTON.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on November 9th, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Bornand, Frank Moore, youngest son of the late S. T. MOORE, of Kent, England, to VIOLET MAY, second daughter of JOHN B. COMPTON, late of Wenchow.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1915

CHINA'S FINANCIAL METHODS.

DURING the early days of the Republic, national balance-sheets and budgets appeared with almost bewildering frequency. We do not suppose they misled anyone as to the state of China's finances, for they were usually so meagre in detail as to be practically meaningless, and we have often found it impossible to reconcile one of these documents with its immediate predecessor. Few people can have been any the wiser for these precious productions, and their suppression would have been no serious loss; at the same time, it is noticeable that they have ceased to appear for some months, so that any attempt to discover how China is meeting her financial needs now that external borrowing is out of the question can no longer have even the very slender assistance that these expressions of optimistic anticipations might have afforded.

At the outbreak of the European war the hope was expressed that it might eventually prove China's financial salvation; that, thrown entirely on her own resources, she would be compelled by force of circumstances to undertake a very drastic overhauling of her revenue-collecting machinery, and that the grosser abuses would be eradicated. There has, however, been no sign of this—in the one case in which reorganisation has been effected China can claim no credit, for it has almost to be forced on her for her own good, and when, as recently, Chinese officials have taken any active measures in connection with it, they have been of a reactionary nature. The enormous accretion to China's revenue that Sir Richard Dane has been able to bring about by his reorganization of the Salt Gabelle is the plainest possible proof of the potentialities latent in every Chinese tax, and demonstrates more clearly than could anything else that, given honest and efficient collecting machinery, China's revenue would be fully equal to her requirements, and that she would not need to resort to the expedients of forced loans and increasing and oppressive taxation that are now her only means of coping with the situation. The success of the various Internal Loans has been blazoned forth, and they certainly have yielded a good harvest of solid cash, but the means by which this end has been attained rather go to discount this much-vaunted success. Not only was the loan very actively "pushed" by the local officials, but it was, in many instances, practically a forced contribution: the amount assigned to the province was divided up among the various magistracies, and the magistracies, in turn, apportioned to the different guilds, trades unions, and societies the amount that was looked for from them. Obviously a loan collected in such circumstances is not the slightest indication of the financial state of the country, nor does the success it attains afford any ground for believing that further loans would prosper to a similar extent, unless at least the early loans prove themselves financially sound, and for the present it is problematical whether they will eventually do so.

The other expedient—increased taxation—may appear more reasonable, for it is indisputable that China needs more revenue, and this is ordinarily the obvious way of obtaining it. Unfortunately, any increase in revenue from taxation means, in Imperial and Republican China alike, that the increase in the revenue is only a fraction of the additional sum taken from the pockets of the people, while, even if the new taxes were collected in the most honest way imaginable, the number of the new imposts makes them a growing burden. To take the stamp-tax alone, the fees are as a rule very light, and even trivial, while the method of collection would seem to leave little loophole for malpractices; but the number of documents that have to be stamped, and often the minute sums on which the fees are levied, make the tax oppressive and are giving rise to complaint. But if the trifling stamp-tax is proving a source of discontent, what is to be said of the countless new imposts on almost every species of merchandise, and of the official monopolies (or trusts) of wine and tobacco, cotton-mills, and so on? The fiscal net has been flung so wide that it is hard to find any articles, even among the necessaries of life, that are not subject to direct taxation in some shape or form, in addition to which there is indirect taxation in the shape of licence fees, shop duty, *et cetera*. All these new levies are adding largely to the cost of living, and might easily give rise to a wave of national discontent. China has been given occasion to reform her fiscal machinery and render herself—as she might easily do—self-supporting, and all friends of the country can only regret that she has not seized the occasion but has been satisfied, instead, with intensifying the old oppressive methods.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Inspector Macdonald, who is leaving for the Front, has been presented with a gold chain by the members of the S.M.P.

The Mount Austin Men's Society has arranged to hold an entertainment, which will be open to all, in the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

A young Chinese who was charged with the larceny of $50 in banknotes, the property of Mrs. F. J. Chapman, of Sai Wan Terrace, Quarry Bay, was sent to prison for six weeks at the Magistracy yesterday.

The Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will close in Hongkong at 5 p.m. on the 18th inst. Those sending home presents are reminded that the duty to be prepaid on tea to the United Kingdom has been raised from 40 cents to 60 cents per lb., and on cigars and cigarettes manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, from $4.00 to $6.00 per lb. on the gross weight of the parcel.

A farewell dinner has been given by the members of the T.B.V.C. to Captain F. A. Don, who is leaving Tientsin shortly, and will be relieved by Lieut. and Quartermaster Stouyer from Hongkong.

The Parade Orders of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, published yesterday, should have read.—"D." Company will parade at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst., under Sergt.-Major Cooke.

During the week ending November 13th, one fatal case of bubonic plague (Chinese) was reported. The case occurred in the Hunghom district. In the same period, three fatal (Chinese) cases of diptheria were reported, and four cases, two being fatal, of enteric fever—one British, one American and the rest Chinese, one being imported.

A blind Chinese youth was saved from almost certain death on Sunday afternoon by the prompt and plucky action of the Stationmaster at Yaumati. The down train was standing in the station and the youth stepped out on the wrong side just as the up express to Canton was running through. The stationmaster jumped down between the metals and pulled the youth safely on to the platform only just in time.

At the Magistracy yesterday Capt. R. D. Thomas, of the *Heung Shan*, charged seven Chinese with travelling from Macao to Hongkong without paying their fares, and with intent to defraud. Inspector Sim said that defendants had all gone to Macao to gamble and having lost all their money had to return as stowaways. Six defendants were sentenced to 14 days' hard labour. The other, a boy, was dismissed with a caution.

In aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, Mr. Denman Fuller gave an organ recital at St. John's Cathedral last evening. There was a good attendance of music lovers, who derived much pleasure from the fine organ music and the admirable singing of Miss Wilkes. The programme was as follows:—Passacaglia (Bach); Andante in D flat (C. Debussy); Recitative and Air "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel), Miss Wilkes; Andantino in D flat (E. Lemare); Bassaostinata (Arensky); Air "Hear ye, Israel," (Mendelssohn) Miss Wilkes; and Toccato (Boellmann).

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Mr. George Benjamin Boyers, in charge of the Chinese Post Office at Lanchowfu, Kansuh, and head of the Postal Service in that province, Seventh Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Mr. Robert James Glendinning, Chief Traffic Inspector on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Belgian named Falicien Barbiax, residing at the Tokyo Hotel, was summoned for disorderly conduct and for throwing a ricsha into the Harbour near Centre Street, in the Western district. The Belgian stated that he got into the ricsha at the Tokyo Hotel, and must have gone off to sleep. He subsequently woke up to find the coolie going through his pockets. He alleged that the coolie had stolen his money, a letter, and visiting-cards. Upon this statement Inspector P. O'Sullivan arrested the ricsha coolie, and charged him with larceny. The ricsha has not been recovered. The cases were remanded by the Magistrate yesterday.

COMPANY MEETING.

STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., the general managers, Queen's Buildings.

Mr. J. A. Plummer (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Mr. Lo Shiu Hoi (member of Consulting Committee), Messrs. J. E. Miller, A. R. Lowe, J. Rocha, A. Joanilho, Quan Yam Ting, Quan Yuk Ting, Yuen Foong, Sam King Yuen, Yung Chik Ting, Ho Che Hang, Lo Chiu Wan, Yu Yeuk Wan and O. S. Morrison (Acting-Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—This meeting, as you are aware, is entirely of a formal character, and is called to confirm the Special Resolution which you have just heard read and which was passed unanimously at the last Extraordinary Meeting held on 27th October. I have nothing to add to the remarks I then made, and I am sure you all recognise the necessity for winding up the Company. I beg to propose:

"That the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews be appointed Liquidators."

Mr. MILLER seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE WAR.

SERBIAN SITUATION BRIGHTER.

BULGARIANS TROUNCED IN IMPORTANT SECTORS.

RUSSIANS HITTING HARD NEAR RIGA.

EFFECTIVE ARMED INTERVENTION IN PERSIA.

ITALY AND THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SERBIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, November 15th.

The Serbian Legation at Athens says that the Serbian Government is being installed at Mitrovitza, whither the Serbian troops are retiring in perfect order. They are in nowise depressed.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

AN ALL-DAY BATTLE.

SALONIKA, November 15th.

The recapture of Tetovo is bound to influence the position at the Kaovanik Pass in favour of the Serbians. The Franco-Bulgarian fighting on the left bank of the Carnaya, which ended in the French capturing the villages of Cherkovo, Krushevitza and Sissevo, and also a Bulgarian blockhouse on heights 350 and 516, lasted all day on the 11th and has given the French a position along a crest close to the frontier between Gradsko and Krevolak, and has brought them within seven miles of Kuprulu.

The Bulgarians opened operations, attacking in considerable force, but they were unable to withstand the tornado of fire from the French artillery. Their advance was cut short, and finally repulsed with heavy losses, leaving large numbers of dead in front of the French lines.

The French had another success towards the south, in the Valandovo region, where the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches as a result of the French artillery fire.

It is estimated that altogether 30 Bulgarian battalions were actually engaged on this front, which gives the measure of the French success.

The French losses were slight. The small proportion of French killed to wounded was in remarkable contrast to the European battlefields, being only 10 per cent. The wounds were mostly caused by rifle fire.

The British, who continue to receive reinforcements, are also advancing, and clearing the country of the Bulgarians in their sector.

TWO TO ONE.

AND ONE WINS.

SALONIKA, November 14th.

Serbians of a battalion strong defeated two battalions of Bulgarians on Friday, re-took Tetovo, and also took Kalkandelen, capturing a gun and a quantity of stores.

"SITUATION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED."

ROME, November 15th.

A telegram from Mitrovitza on the 13th states that the situation had considerably improved. Attempts to separate the southern Serbian forces and the Montenegrins had failed.

The Bulgarians were defeated ten kilometres from Nish and forced to retire.

The Serbians also forced the Bulgarians menacing Monastir to retire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE AND SERBIAN ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, November 15th.

A German *communiqué* says that the positions are generally unchanged, but the Russians are pressing the Austrians north of the Kovel-Sarny railway.

It also admits that the armies of Koevess and Gallwitz have had to deal with Serbian attacks, which were only repulsed after obstinate fighting.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, November 15th.

There is uneasiness in France on the subject of Greece's attitude. Rumours of the possibility of Greek action in favour of the Teutons have been so persistent that the Greek Minister called at the Foreign Ministry with assurances of Greece's continued adherence to her traditional friendship with France.

The French newspapers regard the dissolution of the Greek Chamber as a stage of King Constantine's policy for fulfilling secret engagements with the enemies of the *entente*, and declare that public opinion will not pardon the Government if it allows itself to be surprised by a new blow in the Balkans.

Although London refuses to share in the consternation which the dissolution of the Chamber caused in France, it is admitted that King Constantine's action has dispelled the hopes of Greek co-operation with the *entente* in the near future.

ITALIAN CRUISER AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, November 15th.

The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* has arrived here.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINOR OPERATIONS.

PARIS, November 15th.
5.20 p.m.

A *communiqué* records only minor operations.

SURPRISE ATTACK ON "THE LABYRINTH."

GERMANS LEAVE THEIR WOUNDED.

PARIS, November 15th.

The evening *communiqué* says that in Artois the Germans launched a surprise attack on "The Labyrinth" on Sunday morning and succeeded in penetrating one of our first line trenches, from which they were immediately ejected. The enemy left all their wounded on the ground.

The French artillery successfully pounded the German organisations on the Plateau of Nouvron.

An artillery duel continues in Champagne and on the heights of the Meuse.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "ANCONA."

ITALY TO HOLD INQUIRY.

According to a Turin telegram the *Stampa* announces that the Italian authorities have ordered an inquiry with a view to determining whether the submarine which sank the *Ancona* was German or Austrian. If the enquiry establishes that the submarine was German Italy will declare war on Germany.

208 PERSONS DROWNED.

INCLUDING NINE AMERICANS.

ROME, November 14th.

An official announcement states that 208 persons were drowned in the *Ancona* out of a total of 507 passengers and crew. Nine Americans were drowned out of a total of ten.

ITALY'S PROTEST TO NEUTRALS.

"ANCONA" OUTRAGE OPPOSED TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF CIVILISATION.

ROME, November 15th.

Italy has addressed a strong protest to the Neutral Powers against the sinking of the *Ancona* without warning—an action which involved the loss of the lives of women and children and was opposed to all the principles of civilisation.

ANOTHER ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK.

A BOAT MISSING.

ROME, November 15th.

It is reported that the Italian steamer *Bosnia* has been sunk by a submarine which was flying the Austrian flag. The passengers and crew embarked in boats, three of which reached land. The fourth, containing seven passengers and twelve of the crew, is missing.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS RETREATING.

PETROGRAD, November 14th.

The Germans are retreating westward of Riga. A *communiqué* says that the Russians pursuing the enemy in the Schlok region inflicted great losses and advanced westward of Kemmern.

GERMANS REPULSED.

IN THE IXKUL AND STYR REGIONS.

PETROGRAD, November 15th.

An official *communiqué* says that the German attempt to resume the offensive in the Ixkul region has been repulsed.

Fierce fighting continues near Tchartoryisk.

Our fire frustrated the enemy's attempts to advance in the direction of the Styr.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN WAY.

BOMBS DROPPED ON PEACEFUL TOWNS.

ROME, November 14th.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Prazza, Erbe and Verona, which places are far removed from any military buildings but are always full of people, killing thirty and wounding forty eight.

ITALIANS STORM AUSTRIAN ENTRENCHMENTS.

ROME, November 15th.

The Italians are progressing in the Plezzo Basin and on the heights north-east of Goriziu. A *communiqué* says—We stormed strong entrenchments at Dillafrasche, on the Carso Pleateau, where a squadron of aeroplanes made very successful raids. Enemy aeroplanes were driven off.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. CHURCHILL FOR THE FRONT.

LONDON, November 15th.

It is stated that Mr. Churchill starts on Wednesday to rejoin his regiment in France.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

MELBOURNE, November 15th.

The wheat yield for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

SHAH WILL REFRAIN FROM "POLICY OF ADVENTURE."

PETROGRAD, November 15th.

A telegram from Teheran on the 12th inst. says that the decision of the Shah to remain at Teheran has re-assured the populace. The Mussulman Clergy are showing great reserve in their Moharrem sermons. The Russian force is only two days' march from the capital.

Persians report that the enemies of Russia are withdrawing from Teheran in groups, accompanied by the leaders there.

The Shah's *entourage* declare that the monarch is determined to refrain from a policy of adventure.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

LONDON, November 15th.

Reuter learns that the Russian reinforcements were due to reach Teheran on the 12th inst. It is believed that they will prevent the dangers which have been threatening.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, November 15th.

The German Governor-General has ordered nine of the provinces of Belgium to pay £1,600,000 sterling monthly towards the cost of war administration in the occupied territory.

INDISPOSITION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

LONDON, November 14th.

It is officially announced that Prince Albert is suffering from obstinate gastric disorder, and will undergo special treatment for some weeks in London.

GOLD IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, November 15th.

The gold returns of Queensland for October were 216,000 ounces.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

BRISBANE, November 15th.

A resolution in favour of abolishing the Legislative Council was carried by thirty-five votes to fourteen.

JAPANESE HONOURS.

FOR ENTENTE AMBASSADORS.

TOKIO, November 15th.

The Emperor has conferred upon the Ambassadors of the quadruple *entente* the Grand Cordon Order of the Rising Sun, which is the highest decoration that can be worn by foreigners.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 65.90.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

SIR PATRICK PLAYFAIR.

LONDON, November 15th.

The death is announced of Sir Patrick Playfair.

[The deceased was a member of the Firm of Barry and Co., Calcutta, and of J. B. Barry and Son, London. He had been Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a Mercantile Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1893-97. He was Sheriff of Calcutta in 1896.]

A BRITISH PRISONER'S "DISCLOSURES."

It is obvious that the German military authorities have decided upon systematic abuse of the "Kitchener Armies." There is a perfect flood of imaginary interviews with British prisoners, who are made to say all the things that British soldiers were made to say at the beginning of the war. The Germans have even revived the foolish story of unwilling recruits who say that "they were engaged only for work in Germany." Thus "a German soldier" provides the *Vossische Zeitung* with the following description of a British prisoner:—

"He was shaking with fear, and rejoiced beyond measure when I told him that nothing would be done to him. Then of his own accord, but with evident disgust, he began to tell me that he had been recruited, not for the front, but for garrison duty. When the men embarked, they were promised that they would be used for garrison duties in Cologne. The man said that even the British officers believed this. When they arrived in France, and asked whether they were already in Germany, they were told that they must first do some more training."

This is one of the most ancient stories in the pigeon-holes of the German General Staff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Some days ago a telegram from Reuter's was given great prominence in the Hongkong papers, describing the terrible conditions at the front with rats as big as dogs running about the trenches, and at the same time stating that the fighting between the French and Germans had become very much embittered. This telegram is supposed to emanate from Amsterdam, but cannot we see the sneering face behind the mask?

I don't suppose the conditions are any worse now than they were when the dead lay before the trenches all the Winter.

And as to the relations between the fighters being embittered, whose fault is that? Is it not the fault of the Germans with their poison gas, killing of prisoners, etc. In the last battle the Germans were seen to collect the wounded of one of our regiments and throw bombs at them.

Now that on the Western front we have got the Germans on to the ropes are we going to give in and call it a drawn fight? Not much.

But what is the censor doing who allows such telegrams to come through?—

Yours, etc.,
"MENS AEQUA."

Hongkong, 15th November, 1915.

[We consider that the telegram to which our correspondent takes exception was, like many others that are sent in the absence of news, not worth the cost of transmission. The Censors, however, do not possess unlimited powers, though at times they appear to be unaware of the fact. Their functions are clearly defined in the Defence of the Realm Act and its amendments, and they do not include the suppression of "copy" to which objection might be taken on aesthetic grounds. That duty still rests with each individual newspaper, and we regret that we did not eliminate a part of the telegram to which attention is drawn.—ED. H.D.P.]

WAR NEWS.

WHALE FLESH, "OMELETTES," AND STARCH SYRUP.

The manifold mysteries of a German sausage have formed a staple food for joking for many years past. But the But the composition of the homely wurst—palatable and pleasant enough, whatever many have been inside it—will henceforth rank as a mere nothing compared with the chemical delicacies German experts are now offering to a hungry public.

A firm in Ritterstrasse, Berlin, spreads great big advertisements across the pages of the local papers to announce that it has artificial omelettes, butter, honey, marmalade, coffee, and milk for sale in any quantities, and guarantees that no one could ever know that they were not absorbing the real thing.

A chemist in the suburb of Charlottenburg advertises egg-powder, a penny-worth of which is sufficient to replace two real eggs. Another offers a saren syrup—as agreeable as it is nutritive.

But the best offer of all is reserved for contractors providing the meals for prisoners of war. "Why buy expensive butcher's meat," runs the advertisement, "when whale's flesh can be had instead? It is nicer, better, and more nourishing than any other meat, and only costs 30s. a cwt."

Berliners are said to be thriving on all these delicacies, which, taken with K.K. bread, and washed down with the new war beer, constitute a meal fit for any patriot bent on sacrificing himself for the welfare of the Fatherland.

YOUNG GERMAN'S LETTER.

DYING MISERABLY FOR A MYSTERIOUS CAUSE.

On the body of a young Bavarian soldier, killed in a recent battle in the Champagne, was found this pathetic letter to his mother (says the *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent): — "My dear Mamma,—For three months we have been in the battle. Heavens! what is it all for? The greatness of the Fatherland, the glory of the Kaiser or some motive of that kind. If so, it is, after all, a small thing, and neither united Germany nor our respected Kaiser had need of all this bloodshed. I cannot tell you, my dearly beloved mother, what pictures of hell pass ceaselessly before my eyes. I seem to be living in a red dream and among flames. Of what use to me will have been my long studies and my hopes to make you happy in your old age? To die miserably for a mysterious cause. Thousands of us all are in this case. Good and faithful comrades of mine who, like me, asked only to be allowed to live in joy and work I have seen fall in the hail of lead and iron, or perish of cold and almost of hunger. It is no longer possible to win this war. We have been dragged into it by lying. The Allied enemies were better prepared than us for winning, and every day lessens our strength. I cannot send you this letter by the ordinary way, for it tells the truth, and I should be severely punished if it were read by our chiefs. It will be sent to you, I hope, by him who will pick me up dead on this soil of France, which I would I had never set foot on. My last thought will be for you. Good-bye till eternity, my sweet, darling mother.—Otto Koenigstein."

The letter was found on the lad's body not by one of his comrades, but by the French enemy. It has been despatched to its destination.

BUSINESS AND WAR.

AN UNORGANIZED NATION.

NOT TOO LATE TO MEND.

The account of the reorganization of the industries of Germany for the purposes of the war, according to a scheme prepared by Dr. Rathenau, has directed attention to the handling by our own Government of problems which have arisen in this country since August of last year. Among leading business men there is a strong feeling that not only are we still not organized as a nation for the task which must be faced, but that there are only slight indications that the Government have any intention of improving the situation. Some show has been made of calling in the best business brains to the assistance of certain departments, but very little real use has been made of them. Experienced men have been appointed to committees, the committees have talked and have reported, and that has been the end of the matter.

"This war is the biggest business undertaking ever known in the world's history, and we have not one business man in any department directing it," said the head of an important City house. "The affairs of the country are being run by soldiers, lawyers, and Civil servants, not one of whom knows anything about business. It is pitiful to business men that after 15 months of war we have to discuss organization. I could write a book about the war, any chapter of which would cause a scandal. The development of the internal resources of the nation during the war is now wrapped up in the question of the mobilization of the whole country. The best business brains ought to have been mobilized first, but it is obvious that this is to be left to the last, if it is ever done at all. Here and there criticism has caused the Government to call in business men, but when they have been appointed to committees they have found themselves swamped by prejudice and old-fashioned ideas. What is needed is that men should be brought in to act and not merely to find themselves shelved on committees."

WHEN ADVICE IS SOUGHT.

Several well-known men with industrial and commercial knowledge and recognized ability as organizers offered their services to the country absolutely free at the outbreak of the war. Their offers were not accepted, and they were not even consulted. These men now see the country committed to an enormous daily expenditure, they know in how many directions there has been waste, and they are angry and disgusted. In Germany, Dr. Rathenau, when he presented his plans to the War Minister, was given rooms in the Ministry, informed that he could have all the help he wishes, and told to "go ahead." An English Dr. Rathenau would have had a very different experience had he approached our own War Office. Advice is sought by the British Government departments only when they have got into an almost hopeless tangle. Expert assistance is being used now in a few directions because confusion had become so obvious that the expert alone could clear up the mess, but inefficiency is still widespread. In the early days of the war it was impossible to clothe the new armies. The khaki cloth now in store would provide uniforms, we believe, for half the troops of Europe. Want of organization has carried us from one extreme to another. For the supply of other things which have been officially ordered by the million in this country by the Governments of our Allies, our own authorities are still relying upon voluntary effort.

Too much, it is complained, has been left in the hands of soldiers that would have been better managed by men with business knowledge, and the result has been a waste of both money and the resources of the country. It is now a late hour for repentance, but the opinion was expressed yesterday that the Government would still be wise to call together all who can be of use to them, decide how best their services can be used, and then give them as far as possible untrammelled control of the work allotted to them. Thousands of men in the pay of the Government at present, it was stated, are doing the wrong work, and business men would use them to better advantage. If there could be one man of genius and great experience at the head, this would be invaluable, but difficulty would probably arise in this country in finding the right man, and without a great change in our methods it is doubtful whether he would be able wholly to burst the bonds by means of which official influence would seek to restrict his actions.

In Britain, where organization has only been effectively brought into private businesses within the last 30 years, system and efficiency were hardly to be looked for in State departments before the war. War on the present scale demands big decisions and big changes, however, and men who know where things are wrong must hope that courage will quickly be found to organize the country for the task that lies ahead.—*The Times.*

PREMATURE PEACE A CRIME AGAINST POSTERITY.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S VIEWS.

General Joffre, interviewed by *Collier's Weekly*, stated: "Peace to-day would be a crime against posterity. We are fighting a nation drunk with the idea of Imperial domination. We must win the right to continue to be democratic, or surrender Europe to the imposition of the Imperial idea. The French army did not crack during the first unequal weeks, and won't crack now. When the day comes the German army must retreat, and the discipline of fear will be put to the final test. The result may be a rout. The discipline of fear robs the German soldier of initiative and makes him entirely subject to the will of his officer. Hence, the Germans must attack in close formation. The burning of villages and the shooting of civilians was the outcome of a fixed policy."

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to coöperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitsiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow	Kongmoon.
Manchurian Trade C'tres.	Yochow.	Nanning.
	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wênchow.	Mêngtze.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Munden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Koelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra,

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS,

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The

ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over

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arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

Arthur Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

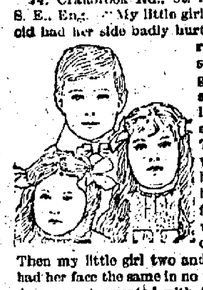
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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ERUPTION ALL OVER CHILD'S LIMBS

Little Boy Also Broke Out. Other Little Girl Had Face Same. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

74, Cranbrook Rd., St. John's, London, S. E., Eng. "My little girl then five years old had her side badly hurt, the skin being rubbed off. It soon formed a great mattery sore. Her legs at last were great sores all over. To make matters worse my little boy aged eight broke out. His face was the worst. It was a dreadful sight.



Then my little girl two and one half years had her face the same in no time. The children were tormented with the terrible irritation. My little boy used to pick at his ears so much in his sleep that we really thought he would pick it all away. This trouble would form in mattery pimples and in no time they would break and turn into great ugly scabs. They did not know what it was to get a night's rest for weeks.

"I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised in the paper so I thought I would try them. The first night they slept better. I bathed them regularly three times a day and dressed the places with the Cuticura Ointment and they were cured." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Lippross, Jan. 22, 1914.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[68-22



KEATINGS LOZENGES cure the worst Cough

974

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free d/- MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH CONSUMPTION

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

"PRO-DECENCY AND PRO-HUMANITY."

Writing from California, Mr. F. W. Harman, who declares himself to be "for three generations an American citizen," makes some trenchant comment on the American attitude towards the war.

"The American people, from the beginning of the war," says Mr. Harman, "have made sincere effort to hold a neutral attitude and at the same time to know the truth. Indeed, their desire to be 'fair' has brought many to a state of charity toward Germany that is at once characteristic and absurdly unfair, both to themselves and their country as well as to the name of justice and decency. It is their very horror and disgust of Germany's principles which has made them so long withhold their condemnation, believing that a fuller understanding of facts would reveal extenuating circumstances. Not so, and Germany has only herself to thank for the fact that now every protestation from her, every message, and her every action can be looked upon only with suspicion. We have learned to trust not the Germans 'even bearing gifts.' The killing of innocent people on the *Lusitania*, among them many Americans, is a blow that has struck home, but it is no more horrible and revolting than the agonising death by prisonous gases inflicted upon thousands on the battlefield, and is, indeed, merely a climax to a long series of barbarous outrages against which all the forces of civilisation must rise. Germany 'warned' us of the fate of the *Lusitania*. Had she any right to warn us? It was her legal as well as her human and civilised duty to remove every living being from that vessel before she sank her. But Germany has expressed herself as above all law, human or divine. It is apparently part of her 'new experiment in religion.'

"It is high time that every American citizen (the real citizen) should arouse himself to his individual responsibility in the war," he continues, "for do we not boast that this government represents the sum of the wills of the people, and are we not free to express our feelings and wishes to our governing bodies? It is time to throw off indifference and sentimentality, and to make at once a definite stand for justice, decency, and humanity; for each loyal American citizen to do all in his power, no matter how small that 'all' may be, to put down these sinister influences in this country, and by the constant and open expression of his abhorrence of German principle and tactics to help swell the power of world-wide public opinion to their peaceful but effectual overthrow. It is a disgrace to our country and to our independence that the German Ambassador could boast of having got under his control 600 American newspapers. This may be considered a small matter, but a boycott of these papers would have been a powerful protest, and an expression of our standards and our moral courage. However, Hearst and his papers, to say nothing of the German Ambassador, still flourish as before, and by our indifference to this and other similar misuses of liberty, and by our long silence with regard to her flagrant violations of international law and the fundamental rights of humanity, is Germany gauging our weakness. There are more ways than one of making war. Brute force is always the last resort of stipidity and moral weakness.

"Let American citizens who are loyal to their country organise without delay to defeat this plan of foreigners to control our government. Let them see to it that no Germans or Austrians fill our public offices, or places in our army or navy, or have any connection with our fortifications, lighthouses, wireless stations, or government shops. Let them cease all dealings, however small, with those foreigners who in the past months have flaunted their allegiance to Germany or upheld her dishonourable and inhuman policies. And why should German professors in our colleges be given the opportunity to instil into the minds of our young people the teachings of Nietzsche, Treitschke, and those narrow, unbalanced, diseased minds that are the progenitors of this inhuman monster of war? Germany's commerce is at once her pride and an important source of income. What more powerful blow could be struck by the neutral countries of the world, now openly and frankly at war with German and Austrian barbarity, than the long, steady refusal of recognition and trade? If the horror that the various countries of the world have professed is sincere, it is strange that Norway, Sweden, the United States, and others can go on feeding Germany and making her enormous loans, and that any small faction of private citizens in a Christian country can, through greed of money and gain, continue to make an opportunity out of war. While the countries of Europe are sacrificing their life-blood, and are suffering untold miseries and misfortunes as a result of Prussian vanity and megalomania, it is impossible that the rest of the world which has thus far been spared cannot afford to sacrifice a little trade. Could any possible inconvenience which we might suffer through a slight interruption in our trade be compared with the wholesale murder of human beings?

"Every neutral country has her share of responsibility in the terrible slaughter now going on, and it is to their disgrace that it can still go on. If any country has any doubt as to her moral obligation to help put an end of this war and forever stamp out the principles and ideals which produced it, she has only to make familiar with a few German doctrines and tenets, the war book of the German staff, and also with the late report of the Bryce committee on the conduct of Germans in Belgium. Every true American is pro-decency and pro-humanity. If Germany feels herself compelled to interpret this as pro-Allies, or pro-British, the responsibility rests with her."

TERRITORIALS' FINE DASH AT LOOS.

600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

FOOTBALLS "KICKED OFF" FROM TOP OF PARAPET.

The Territorials, as is well known now, took a prominent part in the great action on September 25th, and from narratives received from wounded men and others it is possible to tell something of their gallant work on that and subsequent days.

One Territorial regiment, which supported a feint attack made by another battalion, had heavy casualties, but succeeded in capturing 600 prisoners. This regiment has been in action since this date and has again done well.

Here is the personal narrative, given to the *Daily Graphic* yesterday, by a member of another well-known and popular Territorial battalion. He was proud of his regiment, and said so.

"I am only repeating the expressed opinion of corps, division and brigade commanders," he declared, "when I say that no finer line battalion went 'up and over' at six o'clock on the morning of September 25th. Stunned as we are at the loss of so many dear friends and magnificent officers and men, the knowledge that the battalion so fully maintained the good name it had already earned in the field goes a long way towards solacing us for their losses. And, after all, they died, as I hope all who have the honour to wear the King's uniform would wish to die—facing the enemy and in the moment of victory.

THE BOXER AND HIS GLOVES.

"The —— were detailed to assault the enemy's lines at a point where they had with many months' work turned two parallel slag heaps into a formidable work. Everyone knew what the task meant, for the battalion had done duty in that particular sector of our front line from the time the Double Crassier was 600 yards away until by sapping the front line was pushed forward to half that distance. Hence, the night before the battalion went in for the attack you could feel, although very little was said, that no man expected to come out scathless. Still everyone was cheerful, and the spirit of the men was grand."

Referring to the general conception prevalent of the way men go into action, "accurately attired," the informant declared "it wasn't a bit like it. Greatcoats were left behind, and all small kit. Two days' rations were carried, and also oaps. For headgear each wore his goggled and tubular mouthed smoke helmet with the front turned up, but all ready to pull down at once if gas was encountered.

"In addition, every man had three sand-bags across his chest, the ends tucked under the braces, and every sixth man had a pick or a shovel.

"As soon as the word was given, over went the companies as coolly as if on ordinary parade. One man put his company football on the parapet and 'kicked off.' Another, C——, the lightweight boxer, sailed in with his boxing gloves tied on to his pack."

ACROSS A FIRE-SWEPT ZONE.

A great many good men fell during that rush across a fire-swept zone of open ground, but "taking the trench was a simple matter. The Germans left threw up their hands, and those who would not come out of their dug-outs were systematically bombed out.

"All the time from the top of the Crairsser a heavy fire was kept up. Our men threw up a parapet, made fire-steps, and then went out and up the crumbling slag heaps. Two machine guns were captured here, and one of our lance-corporals quickly brought one of them into action against its recent owners.

"Bombs and ammunition were running short by this time. A heroic signalling company having got into communication with the supports, a platoon of another Territorial battalion came across with a fresh supply. A big shell caught them and wiped most of them out. Up came another platoon, who succeeded in getting their bombs to us.

"In the meantime two companies of another Teritorial battalion had come up on the right and just at the proper moment. Bombs were available then in plenty, and the Germans were all cleared out.

"C—— climbed up on to the parapet fully to control his men. He was grand, but the inevitable happened and a German bullet through his head killed him instantly.

"There were many casualties among officers and men during that and the succeeding two days, while the remnant of the battalion, wet to the skin and with very little food, hung on to the hardly-won position. But they repelled every attack, and when they were eventually relieved there was another twenty-four hours' duty awaiting them before the battalion, plastered in chalky mud, falling asleep as we marched, went back twelve miles to a village where we slept and rested for a couple of days."

GERMAN SLAVERY.

CIVIL PRISONERS AND FORCED LABOUR.

The following French official communication received by wireless has been issued through the Press Bureau:—

Germany, lacking hands for her works, uses not only the military prisoners, but even those whom she calls the civil prisoners. Now the whole of the population of Belgium is considered by her as civil prisoners. The Germans are simply re-establishing slavery, only they give the title of civil prisoners to those who would formerly have been called slaves.

MENDING THE SOLDIERS.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Several hundred thousand able-bodied men will be turned into cripples every year that the war lasts. Some will be minus an arm, some a leg, some both arms or both legs and some both arms and both legs.

To prevent this ever-growing army of cripples from becoming an army of beggars is one of the great problems which each of the warring nations is trying to solve in its own way, and such tremendous advances have been made in recent years in prothesis, the science of providing artificial limbs, that it is quite probable that the majority of these crippled veterans will be patched up sufficiently to enable them to earn their own livelihoods.

GERMAN WONDERS.

With her characteristic thoroughness, Germany has accomplished wonders in this direction. Millions of her wounded soldiers will no doubt never be able to work again, but it takes more than a missing arm or leg to put them permanently "on the shelf."

The German plan for reducing the number of permanently disabled soldiers starts in the field hospital. The cardinal rule enforced there is never to amputate a limb unless it is absolutely necessary. At first blush that might seem to be nothing out of the ordinary, but, as a matter of fact, even in modern military hospitals, which are terribly overcrowded, the quickest way is generally adopted, and amputations are ordered far more readily than would be countenanced in an ordinary hospital in time of peace.

How successfully this policy is carried out is evidenced by the typical monthly report of a German surgeon in charge of a field hospital in Poland; 1,587 patients were treated during the four weeks; seventeen died. Out of the total number of operations performed, only one was an amputation of a limb.

An armless or legless man cannot fight. That, no doubt, is the primary object back of the German against amputations, but it is also largely influenced by the fact that an armless or legless man cannot ordinarily work. Despite all the German efforts for the conservation of limbs, however, a tremendous number of her men have been disabled by the loss or paralysis of legs or arms or both, and a great deal of attention is being given to the problem of fitting them for the battle of life, if not for the battle field.

At the new "Krankenhaus" in Barmbeck, a suburb of Hamburg, for instance, which is a typical military hospital, accommodation for over 2,000 soldiers is provided. The hospital is equipped with all sorts of apparatus for bringing paralysed limbs and stiffened joints back to usefulness, and the patients are educated in the use of the wonderful limbs with which they are provided.

What has been accomplished at this hospital and similar institutions in Austria, France and England in this direction is really most remarkable.

MINUS LEGS AND ARMS BUT WORKING.

Professor Hoeftmann, a Koenigsberg surgeon, recently exhibited at the Surgeons' Congress in Berlin a German soldier, twenty-five years old, whose arms had both been amputated, but who had been equipped with such ingenious artificial arms that he could work successfully at his trade of carpentering and was able to feed and dress himself without assistance. All these things the veteran did before the assembled surgeons, walking up and down the platform as he handled the various implements on his improvised work-bench. Quite a sensation was caused among the audience, after the soldier had displayed his skill in handling all sorts of tools, when Professor Hoeftmann announced that the patient's legs were artificial also.

Not only are artificial legs so cleverly constructed to-day that cripples using them are enabled to walk almost as well as normal individuals, but climbing ladders and such tasks also become a comparatively simple proposition.

There are fewer motions for the lower limbs to perform than for the arms, but artificial arms and hands are now provided which can do almost everything that natural arms and hands can accomplish.

These artificial limbs are constructed, of course, to suit the particular uses to which they will be put, depending upon the vocation which the user intends to follow.

At the many training schools in France, where maimed soldiers are being taught to earn their own livelihoods, the curriculum is just as complete as at a manual school for normal individuals. Office work, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry and bookbinding are the principal trades covered, but there are many other special courses. Shoemakers without hands, carpenters without arms, tailors without fingers and bookbinders similarly handicapped seem also to defy the imagination, and so ingenious are the artificial devices provided for the cripples and so patient are both instructors and pupils that the achievements of these maimed veterans are truly remarkable.

Flower gardening, toy making, harness-making, cooperage and metal polishing are among the trades for which most of the patients in the French schools seem to have particular aptitude, but there is really no trade for which the appropriate artificial limb has not been provided.

The success of this sort of work is revealed by M. Victor Boret, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in a recent article. Of every hundred soldiers crippled in war, thirty-five are restored to a state of complete efficiency, forty-five are enabled to earn their own livelihoods, although more or less handicapped in their competition with normal workmen, and only twenty are disabled to the point of removing them from the wage-earning class.—*Exchange.*

It is reported from Bucharest that the German Emperor recently sent King Ferdinand of Bulgaria a magnificent armoured motor-car for his personal use, and to protect him against any attempt on his life. King Ferdinand also wears a thick coat of steel mail, and his military cap has steel lining. His rooms resemble a fort, the doors being steel, and he has an elaborate system of signals in case of peril.

NEW BOOKS.

Edwards. By BARRY PAIN. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

Barry Pain needs no introduction to English readers. He is in the front rank as a humourist, and succeeds in preserving an evenness of quality in his productions. We speak of "Edwards," as a production, not as a creation, for he is a close study of one of London suburbia's characteristic workmen. We are not quite sure that the term "workman" is applicable to the jobbing gardener, for, without any trade's union to lay down written or unwritten rules as to the amount of physical exertion of each individual jobbing gardener, they are all more or less of the type portrayed by Barry Pain. Who that has lived on the outskirts of London has not made his acquaintance! Who that has once met him and suffered at his hands can ever forget him! His idiosyncrasies are comparable to those of the Chinese cook, but we are not sure that the latter is not the better man, for in most cases he knows his business, which cannot always be said of the jobbing gardener. Underlying Pain's humour, there is a substratum of philosophy, which is as it should be with all true humour. These confessions of a jobbing gardener may be recommended to drive away the worries of the day; they come to us in the form of a cheap colonial edition.

Sylvia's Marriage. By UPTON SINCLAIR. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

This is an attempt to deal frankly with the sex question from the point of view of the suffragette. The novel has always been regarded as a legitimate medium for the preaching of moral reforms, and the author of "The Jungle" is doubtless justified in selecting this subject if he feels he has a mission to reform society. But the theme is not a pleasant one. Of that we warn our readers; and we may add that, whilst Mr. Sinclair stimulates thought and compels one to admit that the women have good cause for demanding a stricter mode of life from their men-folk, he does not bring his story to a very satisfactory ending. In other words, as a story, it is not particularly good; as a piece of special pleading it is well worth careful consideration by men and women who are not afraid to come face to face with a perennial problem. There is more frankness, now-a-days, in speaking and writing of the relations of the sexes and their diseases, physical and moral, but the problem itself is as old as the hills; and when one sits down quietly to reflect upon the disturbance of the balance of the sexes, which will be one of the results of the present disastrous war, one wonders how far "the woman's movement" or suffragism will succeed in averting a cataclysm of degeneracy amongst the female half of humanity. Some opponents of the movement were convinced, before the war, that its tendencies were immoral. It is not so, if we accept Mr. Sinclair's views. It remains to be seen whether self-interest or race-interest will succeed where religion, as such, has not succeeded.

The Eternal Whisper. By CHARLES INGE. London: Eveleigh Nash.

Opening his story in Ceylon, of which, apparently, he has more than a superficial knowledge, this talented writer speedily transfers his principal characters to London, to what serves as Bohemia in London, and we are introduced to the world of artists and models. Hetty Von Borne is the wife of a Ceylon merchant, young, pretty, impressionable. She seeks a higher flight than the humdrum existence her elderly husband allows her, and somehow we cannot feel it in our heart to blame her, for he is drawn as a selfish, self-centred, soulless individual, with whom to live is purgatory. Hetty is loved and falls in love with a young artist who has already begun to climb the ladder of fame, and, though it is not very clear that she keeps herself unspotted, the author wishes us to infer that she has not sinned. She does not marry the artist, but the *denouement* is somewhat unconventional and must be left to the discovery of the reader. Mr. Inge is a writer of more than average power, and this is a piece of conscientious writing well calculated to make men and women think.

TO PUT ON FLESH AND INCREASE WEIGHT.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body. Something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend taking two Sargol tablets with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
and other first-class Chemists.

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WAR NEWS.

THE PASSPORT FRAUDS.

The question of the passport frauds is again up in America. Germany, it seems, has had the impertinence to answer the American complaint by the assertion that the passports were really forged by Belgians with the connivance of England. According to the *World* this remarkable defence of a procedure in which German officials can be proved to be implicated causes a good deal of comment in official circles. The *World*, however, adds that the Government is against doing anything that would disturb the present calm in German-American relations.

GERMAN BANK RETURN.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany, dated October 7th, shows the following changes, as compared with the previous statement (taking twenty marks as equivalent to the £): Total coin and bullion £122,925,950, increase £82,000, of which gold £121,148,600, increase £176,000; Treasury notes £44,395,250, increase £138,900; notes of other banks £841,200, increase £244,500; bills discounted £218,798,450, decrease £154,730,350; advances £718,150, increase £61,500; investments £1,896,500, increase £5,050; other securities £11,763,450, decrease £819,250; notes in circulation £293,877,150, decrease £14,004,350; deposits £80,771,150, decrease £140,041,600; other liabilities £12,003,450, decrease £971,700.

AN INDIAN RAJA'S APPRECIATION.

An interesting appeal made from France by Major H. H. Saijan Singh, Raja of Ratlam, suggests the presentation of a dreadnought to the Imperial Navy as a mark of appreciation from the princes and peoples of India of the magnificent manner in which the Navy has protected India from the Empire's foes. The Raja of Ratlam says: "The imposition of the new and heavy taxation in England, willingly borne, indeed one might say welcomed, makes an Indian like me out here ask what have all those whose wealth has been gained solely through the peace which has reigned in India and the opportunities they have had, as citizens under the protection of a powerful Empire, to extend and increase their business, and who even now continue to carry on their affairs unmolested?"

GERMANY AND THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

The great majority of German newspapers are still carefully avoiding the subject of the Armenian atrocities. But Count Reventlow, rejoicing in his notoriety, makes a fresh contribution to the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*. He says:—

The Turkish Empire has had to put up long enough with interference in its affairs by all Great Powers who wanted to rob or destroy the Turks. These times we should think have passed away for ever. They will, indeed, have passed away as soon as the German Empire resolutely adopts the point of view that it is a matter concerning Turkey alone what Turkey does with her revolutionary and blood-sucking Armenians.

Count Reventlow solemnly rebukes the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for entering into any discussion whatever of Turkey's justification, and says:—

For us Germans, and for the German Empire as such, it must be a matter of complete indifference whether in the English House of Lords one lord thinks that the number of persecuted Armenians was 800,000 and another lord regards this figure as exaggerated; whether the reports of atrocities are circulated all over the world, and whether English, French, and Americans say that it is really Germany's fault. The place of the German Empire and of every individual German is at the side of our Turkish ally—and this without any criticism whatever. Or are there still people in Germany who think that the United States would compel Great Britain to grant the freedom of the seas if the Turkish Government were to permit the strength of the Turkish Empire to be weakened by benevolent toleration of Armenian risings?

FERDINAND'S AMBITIONS.

STINGING LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The *Action Francaise* publishes a letter sent by the Duke of Orleans to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, from which the following are extracts:—

"Sire,—The attitude which you have taken in this war imposes upon me the painful duty of begging you to adopt steps to take back the insignia of the Bulgarian Orders with which I was invested.

"I said, 'adopt steps to take back,' these insignia because I cannot send them to you myself, but your ally who occupies my castle and from whom my safe must no longer hold any secrets. I authorise him to return to your Majesty the insignia of the Orders, which I will no longer be able to wear.

"Your Majesty will understand that in the circumstances I am obliged to warn you that the moment your arms are lifted against France your name will be struck off the chapter of the Knights of the Holy Ghost.

"Your Majesty has striven since childhood to link yourself with France, and to wear the robes of the Knights of the Holy Ghost has always been your ambition, but now another ambition has arisen. The Tsar of the Orient and the son of a Princess of Orleans has renounced his origin and his alliances to throw himself into the arms of our worst enemy.

"I do not ask you to give back the insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which were officially bestowed upon you in the past. I wish, on the contrary, that these memories of France which you have betrayed should forever pursue you as a living remorse."—*Reuter.*

"THE BIRD HAS FLOWN."

KAISER'S RAGE AT ESCAPE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

M. Petroff, the special correspondent of the *Russkoye Slovo* at the front, writes:—

All the actions of the Germans in the captured districts of Poland are directed to the end of inspiring the people with the idea that the invaders regard the land as German territory, German aviators are everywhere distributing proclamations to the people asking them to remain at home. The population are promised tranquillity. They are told: "You have already suffered terribly during a year of war, and now the end has come to your sufferings. Behind our troops who have crossed the Vistula you are absolutely safe. The beautiful dawn has arisen over your Fatherland, which now forms part of the German Empire. Let us be friends."

This reads very well, but when the representatives of the occupied province tried to obtain from the Kaiser some promise concerning the fate of the people he replied: "At present I am a soldier, not a diplomat, and my work is directed to this end—to the crushing of the enemies of Germany. I have no time to think at present of the future fate of Poland."

ONLY THE CAGE CAPTURED.

But there are signs that Wilhelm has never been mesmerised by his Polish successes. When he was congratulating his generals on the capture of Warsaw he remarked: "In connection with this occasion no orders will be given to anyone. We have paid too dearly for the privilege of walking along the streets of Warsaw. Our success has been gained under such a cloud of mourning that at present I cannot think of rewards. You are not little children to be dazzled with a toy while the Russian troops are at liberty. We have secured the cage, but the bird has flown. While the Russian army is free the problem of the war is unsolved."

When Wilhelm seized the cage without the Russian bird he began, like Jehu, to drive furiously, and ordered his troops to catch the retiring foe. His soldiers were whipped up remorselessly. The advance guard was ordered not to beat the enemy, but to detain them until the arrival of the main body. The leading detachments were driven so hard that they very often lost touch with each other. Along the Vistula, on the bridges and fords, sentinels remained unchanged for two or three days at a stretch without food. They were forgotten, and some died at their posts.

MEN WORN TO A SHADOW.

New sentinels were posted, and very often the detachments which rushed forward too far were recalled, and returned so emaciated that the men were shadows of their former selves, half crazed, hollow-eyed, starved almost to death. All this time the Russian soldiers were either resting or capturing Germans. So many were seized that the Russian soldiers scarcely know how to deal with them.

The captives who were questioned stated that they had been marching almost incessantly five days and nights. Each morning they were driven forward for three or four hours. Then they had twenty minutes' rest, and they were again sent onward until midnight.

"The obstinate advance of the Germans into the interior of Russia" (writes M. Petroff) "is by no means a triumphal procession. Germany has paid a heavy price for her forward movement. At the same time the occupation by the Kaiser's troops of our territory has brought terror and desolation. Although the Germans have no cause for triumph, we also have no reason to soothe ourselves with the reflection that they are suffering. On the Russian front we have to strain all our resources in order to bring the campaign to a successful issue."

WAR SURGERY MARVEL.

SUTURE OF THE SPINAL CORD.

The suture of the spinal cord has been made for the first time, as far as is known, in surgery, by Dr. Emile Girou.

Describing his achievement in the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Girou said the patient was a soldier who had been hit by a shell splinter which imbedded itself in the whole breadth of the vertebral canal, completely severing the spinal cord.

The operation, which was performed in disastrous conditions on a dying man, gave results far beyond anything they were entitled to hope. The man was now able to move his lower limbs, and was gradually recovering his sensory powers.

The enormous sloughing sore, which normally ought to have killed him in a few days, was healing up. The fever had disappeared, and his general condition was good.

THE CURATE'S EXPLANATION.

A good story is told of a curate who was an excellent man but not a strikingly original preacher. His vicar asked him to "take a simple text and talk to the people." He gave out the text, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" Then he turned to another text, "Are not five sparrows sold for five farthings?" While his friends sat in an agony of doubt he went blandly on:—

"Such a discrepancy as this the critics, the so-called Higher Critics, gladly seize and make use of as an excuse for their infamous attacks. Such a discrepancy presents no difficulty whatever to my mind. Indeed, I welcome this statement, contradicting, as it may appear to the unthinking or the evil-minded, because it illustrates the vast difference that exists between man's petty way of dealing with man and the magnificent and overpowering generosity of our Father who is in heaven. You lay out one farthing and you receive two sparrows in exchange; greatly daring, you venture on an expenditure of two farthings, and, lo! the Almighty throws a sparrow in."

AIR DREADNOUGHTS.

MACHINES FOR REPRISAL.

Like a Dreadnought in dry dock, the new superplane rests. At a certain aero-park the last finishing touches are being given. The aviation grounds are filled with airplanes; 10, 20, 100, 200, crowded close together like a flock of seagulls perched on a ledge. Packing cases larger than goods vans are lined up, enclosing other airplanes which are to go to Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, the Dardanelles.

A giant among pigmies, the mighty triplane, the latest achievement of French aviation, "l'avion de bombardement" towers, dwarfing all other aircraft. With a spread of wing of 70ft., the three superposed planes rise to the height of 20ft. The body will comfortably hold 12 men, though six are to form the crew. There are two pilots with seats close together, in the centre of the car; but in emergency the machine can be handled by one man. Two observers and two naval gunners complete the crew. The armament consists of four 37mm. (1½in.) guns.

This new superplane has an average speed of 80 miles per hour. Built at a cost which is trifling when compared with that of a Zeppelin, the plane has all the advantages of the latter, including that of stability, speed, relative carrying power, and endurance, and is infinitely less vulnerable. Hitherto nothing has been evolved in the field of aeronautics as significant as this new triplane. Graceful in outline, not in the least cumbersome notwithstanding great dimensions, it has all the constructional refinements of a yacht. Painted white, with the colours of France on the under side of the planes and tail, the analogy is striking.

Having stood the severest tests, the superplane leaves for the front. The eyes of France and of the world will be fixed on this new creation of French genius. The officers with whom I spoke are convinced that a new phase of aerial warfare is about to begin. The bombardment of enemy positions by squadrons of aircraft of the type just described, it is asserted, will be even more efficacious than artillery.

THE AIR DESTROYER.

A fit companion of this great battle plane is the new destroyer. A biplane, with a spread of wing of 21ft., measuring only 7ft. from the ground to the tip of the upper plane, it is driven by a single motor. With a speed of 100 miles an hour, armed with a machine-gun which is operated by the driver, who at the same time must act as observer and pilot, this new swift airplane is destined to become the air scout and perform the tasks entrusted to destroyers at sea. In flexibility and ease of manœuvre it surpasses all other types hitherto created. I saw an airplane rise almost perpendicularly from the ground to a height of 1,000 yards in 40 seconds, and it can be operated with safety by the pilot without using his hands, leaving him free to attack the enemy or make observations.

When it is recalled that six years ago military aviation did not exist, and that it is only during the past six months that the French military authorities have been training their own airmen, the improvements made are astounding.

Before the war between 150 and 200 airplanes were constructed in France in a year. To-day one factory alone is turning out five airplanes each day, while others are manufacturing almost that number. I have spoken repeatedly with aviation officers, and all insist that numbers alone give ponderable significance to an air raid.

"Fifty, a hundred airplanes are needed to carry out a successful air raid." "Essen could be destroyed in a single air raid, carried out by a sufficient number of airplanes."

The French realize that they have here a weapon more efficacious, more deadly than any hitherto achieved, and methodically they have set to work to develop this new arm. Within the last month an Under-Secretaryship of Aviation has been created, giving absolute independence to French aeronautics. An aviation officer, with the rank of colonel, is attached to the General Staff Headquarters, and acts as intermediary between aviation and other branches of the service. Not only are new airplanes of all types and sizes being turned out with the greatest possible speed, but even greater zeal is displayed in forming new units of aviators.

THE MEN OF THE AIR FLEET.

Elsewhere France is training her new aviators. At present there are 150 men in training. They are all war veterans. Every man with whom I spoke had been at least 12 months in the trenches. Several had been wounded, and all had been repeatedly in action. All arms of the service are represented; artillery, infantry, and cavalry, but the majority of the men were formerly in the artillery.

Whereas before the war it took from three to six months to train a competent pilot, only a month or six weeks are now needed.

Military aviation has passed out of the experimental stage, and with full vigour this "fifth arm" of the service is being evolved. Never have the French displayed greater zeal, skill, and courage than in the development of aircraft. Changes are constantly taking place. The monoplane has been abandoned as an obsolete type, and biplanes and triplanes are now exclusively used. Signalling and regulation of artillery fire is performed by wireless, and new improvements are constantly being made in motors. The old mobile types, such as the "Rhone," are being replaced by the fixed engine, which is more economical and efficient.

Efforts are being made to devise a suitable muffler to silence the noise of the motor, for the din of two engines at high speed is deafening and detrimental to efficient work by an airman on a protracted flight. But again and again the French airman in the midst of an explanation of the offensive and defensive value of aircraft, remarks:—"It is all a question of numbers. The potential strength of airplanes increases in geometrical progression."

Manœuvres of airplanes in squadron formation, of as many as 40 aircraft, have already been held, and the achievement of even larger squadrons of French airmen in their raids on German towns prove beyond question the worth of aircraft as an offensive weapon.—*The Times.*

DESERT WARFARE.

HARDSHIPS OF PERSIAN GULF CAMPAIGN.

The following from the letter in *The Times* of an officer in the Royal Field Artillery gives an idea of what campaigning in the summer in the Persian Gulf means in physical effort and exhaustion:—

As we are hung up by a stretch of water nearly two miles wide, I am trying to jot down some of our doings. We continued our march, with a somewhat smaller force, into the unknown desert. We started at 6 p.m. very much overladen, owing to the fact that we were cut off and had to carry four days' supplies, also transport animals were going sick. When we started the temperature was 110deg. in the shade, and after a six-mile march through heavy sand we struck the marsh again and halted. Transport was then very done. I was sent on about three miles to find the best way across some sand hills, but on returning to the column I found them preparing to stop for the night. The water here was pretty bad, but not very salt. We just lay down for the night, and started again at 1 a.m.

CAMP ON BURNING SAND.

The going was very heavy that morning, and at about 7, when the sun was very hot, the infantry got very done. We cannot carry nearly enough water, and one's tongue soon swells when the sun gets up. After marching about eight miles we struck water and got settled into camp about 8.30 a.m. This was a bad camp on burning sand, and a hot damp wind blew off the marsh all day. The temperature was 110deg., and that for damp heat is about the limit of human endurance. A great many men went sick. We lived through the day somehow, and moved on again at 6.30 p.m. The going was better, but we had to stop at dark owing to holes, so only covered five miles. Then we lay down for the night. No water here, so when we moved off again at 3.30 a.m. we had not much water left to carry us along the eight miles to the next camp, where there was a fairly decent looking bit of marsh. Water, however, proved to be very salt, rather like Epsom salts with a good deal of table salt added, and it appeared to have the same effect as the former. This camp was on hard alluvial plain, and the heat was awful. I do not know what the actual temperature was, but in the hospital tent it varied between 125deg. and 130deg. All this time we were living on tea, sugar, hard cheese, tinned beef, and biscuit, the latter so hard that only those with good teeth can eat it unsoaked. We lay down for an hour's rest at 3 a.m., and at 4 started and picked up the infantry, who went ahead of us. That morning at 8 a.m. we struck marsh and halted for the day.

SOMETHING LIKE HEAT.

At midday I was sent for and told to go on eight miles and find out if we could get across the two miles of marsh. I had to go across the desert with a guide and my groom. I started at 2 p.m., having forced some food down my throat—you can't imagine what it was like. I covered the eight miles in about 1½ hour, and my horse was about cooked. My goggles were so hot that they blistered where they touched my face even under the shade of my helmet. Two days later.—Soon after writing the above I heard the six rafts for our guns were ready, so I set off at 3 o'clock with 24 men to fetch them into camp. A very strong dust-storm was blowing and quite a big sea running on the marsh. We went in Arab dugouts, and two of them capsized on the way. We got to the rafts and then had to push them back to camp, through two miles of water from 1 ft. to 5 ft. deep. They were moored the wrong side of the channel, and what with the wind and strong current I was thankful no one was drowned. I got back to camp at 7.30, having been in the water for three hours. The rafts were very heavy and wading in the mud made the work much harder, and we were all fairly cooked that night when we got back. As I had seen so much of the marsh I set out at 4.30 next morning with the first party—namely, eight ammunition wagons and about 60 horses. The Arabs pushed the wagons, which were then loaded, in their boats. We all got safely into the next camp, and I then had to start unloading the wagons from the Arab boats, with no stores to help me and no sort of dock to run the boats into. At about 3 p.m. the remaining four wagons and another 60 horses turned up.

A TONIC FOR DYSPEPTICS.

When food lies undigested in the stomach it ferments and gas forms. This gas distends the stomach and presses on the heart, causing a pain that sometimes arouses fear of heart trouble. The condition in which gas forms is caused by a lack of rich red blood, resulting in deficient nerve force. It is a condition that calls for a tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a tonic for the blood and nerves, have been used with great success in the treatment of this form of stomach trouble. Cold baths in the morning followed by brisk friction with a rough towel will help in stimulating circulation, but a tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by building up the blood, restoring the nerve force and making the stomach able to do its work, gives the most lasting benefit. With the use of these Pills the appetite increases, digestion becomes normal and improvement in the general health follows with certainty.

You are trying no experiment when you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cannot harm the most delicate system.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the nearest dealers, or, if preferred, send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuan Road, Shanghai. One bottle for $1.50, or 6 bottles for $8, post free. [1093-1

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.00 a.m.—Pressure has decreased slightly over the China Coast and Formosa, and increased elsewhere, considerably over Japan. The anti-cyclone continues to move eastwards and is now central over Japan; it has increased in intensity.

The area of low pressure continues to occupy the China Sea, and fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern portion.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, fresh; cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH NOVEMBER A.M.

Station	Hour.	Barometer Reduced Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	7 a.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nemuro	6 a.	30.58	--	--	SW	7	--
Hakodate	"	30.62	--	--	N	1	--
Tokio	"	30.60	--	--	NNW	1	--
Kochi	"	30.47	--	--	WSW	1	--
Nagasaki	"	30.43	--	--	SSE	1	--
Kagoshima	"	30.37	--	--	NW	2	--
Oshima	"	30.28	--	--	NE	1	--
Naha	"	30.21	--	--	ENE	3	--
Ishi'jima	"	30.13	--	--	NE	4	--
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	--	--	E	1	--
Chefoo	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weihaiwei	"	30.35	66	87	SSE	4	o
Hankow	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ichang	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kiukiang	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Changsha	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shanghai	"	30.33	67	98	E	2	b
Gutslaff	"	30.31	62	--	E	2	cv
Sharp Peak	"	30.15	67	100	N	4	o
Amoy	9 a.	29.99	74	68	NE	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taihoku	5 a.	30.17	72	89	E	6	o
Taichu	"	30.00	68	--	--	0	b
Tainan	"	29.93	72	--	NE	2	o
Koshun	"	29.95	79	--	NE	10	o
Pescadores	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canton	6 a.	30.06	64	95	--	5	o
Hongkong	"	30.03	73	85	E	0	o
Gap Rock	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macao	"	29.98	72	86	E	5	o
Wuchow	9 a.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoihow	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakhoi	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phulien	6 a.	29.94	64	90	NNW	3	r
Tourane	"	29.91	72	--	NW	4	o
Cape St. James	"	29.84	72	--	NE	2	b
Aparri	"	29.94	73	94	E	2	o
Dagupan	"	29.81	76	86	SSE	1	b
Manila	"	29.91	74	94	--	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.88	77	89	N	1	b
Tacloban	"	29.86	75	96	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.85	77	89	N	4	o
Surigao	"	29.84	75	96	SE	2	o
Labuan	"	29.86	77	90	SW	4	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

*Kashima Maru 6 a. 30.00 — — SE 3 —

* Lat. 19.0 N. Long. 111.30 E.

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 15th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	30.03	30.03
Temperature	71	73	76
Humidity	78	83	72
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	5	6
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 14th... 72

Lowest open air Temperature on 14th 63

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	16	m 4 45	6 3	m 11 30	2 4
		6 22 a	5 7		
Wed.	17	m 5 58	6 0	m 0 5	4 0
		6 47 a	6 2	0 9 a	2 7
Thurs	18	m 7 4	5 7	m 1 4	3 4
		7 10 a	6 6	0 42 a	3 1
Fri.	19	m 8 4	5 5	m 1 51	2 8
		7 35 a	7 0	1 12 a	3 3
Satur.	20	m 8 57	5 3	m 2 30	2 2
		7 56 a	7 4	1 41 a	3 5
Sun.	21	m 9 47	5 1	m 3 9	1 8
		8 19 a	7 6	2 8 a	3 7
Mon.	22	m 10 36	4 8	m 3 47	1 6
		8 45 a	7 8	2 32 a	3 8

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Mr & Mrs F. X. d Almada e Castro
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Mr J. H. Baring
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Mrs E. R. Bellito
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Mr K. S. Elias
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Mr J. K. S. Stanton
Mr H. C. Thorig
Mr Veen W. B. van
Mr J. Wasky
Mr S. d. Wright

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 3,914, H. Kawai, 14th November—Keelung 12th November, General.—Dodwell & Co.

DAYLIGHT, British barque, 3,599, Chartis Anderson, 14th November—Shanghai 9th November, General.—Standard Oil Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., from Canton.

HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., 4,021, S. Tominaga, 15th November—Nagasaki 11th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., from Canton.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,288, J. Jamieson, 15th November—Singapore 7th November, General.—Chinese.

NELEUS, British str., 6,684, D. MacLean, 15th November—Miike 11th November, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

RIOJUN MARU, Japanese str., 3,011, Y. Yamaguchi, 15th November — Balik papan 8th November, General and Sugar.—Dodwell & Co.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 14th November—Shanghai 11th November, General. — Butterfield & Swire.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 14th November — Shanghai 11th November, General.—Chinese.

TITAN, British str., 5,730, J. W. Read, 15th November—Seattle 19th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,604, G. Yamanaka, 15th November—Wakamatsu 8th November, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

November 15th.

CHANGSHA, British str., for Australia.
HAWAII MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
KAWACHI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

November 15th.

CHIPSHING, British str., for Tientsin.
KWANGSE, British str., for Canton.
SINKIANG, British str., for Canton.
TAISHUN, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Among the passengers who have booked by the P. & O. str. *Arabia*, from London, for Hongkong are: Mr. W. G. Clarke, Miss Ferry, Miss F. N. Cooper, Mrs. Foulds and child.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hongkong, *viâ* usual Australian and Philippine ports, on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about December 6th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE,"

Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 19th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KHIVA," due in London about the 3rd Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 20th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"KOAN MARU,"

About end of November.

For Freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1118

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES. LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	KOAN MAAU	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About End of Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10.30A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grerson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Dec., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anders	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUNICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	Jap. str.	—	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 21st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHMIR	Brit. str.	—	C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th. Dec
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATHOS	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 13th Dec.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	SHINKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Welsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-morrow.
JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA & SAN FRANCISCO	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 9th Jan.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th Jan.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaisumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, & PAKHOI HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 21st inst., at 8 A.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 27th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOSHING"	Wed'day, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.
†	SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 18th Nov., D'light.
†*	SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 18th Nov., D'light.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Thursday, 18th Nov., 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 20th Nov., 3 P.M.
†	SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Sunday, 21st Nov., D'light.
	HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 21st Nov., 8 A.M.
*	MOJI & KOBE	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 23rd Nov., D'light.
†	SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 25th Nov., D'light.
‡	SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday 26th Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915, GENERAL MANAGERS [6.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. 24

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO
4th December.	"SURAT"	18th December.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

217

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	"CITY OF BOMBAY,"	On 24th Nov.
LONDON & HULL	"KIOTO"	On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. 1153

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	6th Dec.	11th Dec.
"CHANGSHA"		

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. [1151

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,416, Y. Nishi, 14th November—Dairen 8th November, Beans.—Chinese.

BRECONIAN, British str., 2,577, Williams, 9th November—Madras, 25th October, General.—Order.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 10th November—Port Parseval 7th November, Cement Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,593, S. Orii, 8th November—Hongay 5th November, Coal.—Order.

CHOYSANG, British str., 1,242, B. S. Holmwood, 11th November—Swatow 10th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CYRENA, British str., 2,953, Jones, 11th November—Singapore 24th October, Kerosine Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 14th November—Swatow 13th November, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HARUNASAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,867, S. Iwanaga, 12th November—Hongay 9th November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGBEE, British str., 2,056, L. V. van Egdom, 6th November—Penang 26th October, General.—Order.

HUE, French str., 739, A. Cornelinsen, 13th November—Kwong Chow Wan 12th November, General—A. R. Marty.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 13th November — Haiphong 12th November, General. — Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGSE, British str., 1,226, Barkus, 14th November—Wuhu 9th November, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTSANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 10th November—Kobe 5th General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAI SANG, British str., 2,224, Mooney, 12th November — Singapore 6th November General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, W. Benson, 12th November—Shanghai 9th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MATSUBA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, H. Kaga, 8th November—Karatsu 1st November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,953, A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., 14th November—Vancouver, B.C., 17th October, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

MORESBY, British str., 1,338, W. Stadker, 13th November—Saigon 7th November, Rice and General.—Chinese.

NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, 10th November—Karatsu 3rd November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,659, M. Yedamada, 1st November—Java 15th October, Sugar. — Java-China-Japan Lijn.

PROMETHEUS, British str., 1,024, 12th November—Bangkok 4th November, Rice.—Chinese.

SHINKOKU, MARU, Japanese str., 3,100, G. Kuchiki, 14th November—Moji 10th November, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

STROMBUS, British str., White, 11th November—Tientsin 5th November, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SUISANG, British str., 1,776, H. Simpson, 9th November—Sourabaya 26th October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,493, Moriuchi, 10th November—Weihaiwei 5th November, General and Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAKSANG, British str., 970, J. R. Matthews, 10th November—Haiphong 6th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,260, K. Soyeda, 11th November—Manila 9th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,423, K. Miyazaki, 3rd November—Moji 26th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TEAN, British str., 1,351, H. Trowbridge, 14th November—Manila 10th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 4th November—Saigon 31st October, Rice and General.—Chinese.

VARG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobsen, 14th November—Singapore 4th November, General.—Thoresen & Co.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,989, G. Kamasaki, 11th November — Wakamatsu 5th November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

UNCAS, British str., 2,397, E. H. Crump, 6th November—Tarakan 30th October, Fuel Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

YAEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,631, S. Noda, 6th November — Miike 31st October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR,"

Arrived Hongkong on 12th November, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*NELLORE* Capt. A. M. King, ...	3 P.M. 19th Nov.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	About 2 nd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	*NAGOYA* Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.....	About 24th Nov.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHMIR Capt. C. E. Irving, R.N.R. ...	About 27th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT.
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG".....	On 16th Nov., 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG".....	On 18th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 21st Nov., Daylight
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	FRIDAY, 19th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson ...	TUESDAY 23rd Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. 29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM...	27th Nov. 18th Dec. 7th Jan.	On 28th Nov., 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS...		On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
† SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer) ...	SUNDAY, 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 30th Nov.
* NIPPON MARU ...	11,000 — 18 knots ..	TUESDAY, 14th Dec
†	(Cargo Steamer) ...	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 28th Dec.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	WED., 26th Jan.

† Cargo only Omitting Shanghai, * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,

THENCE BY

TRANSANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 1716

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	ATHOS	About 13th Dec.
	PORTHOS	On 31st Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.
	POLYNESIEN...	On 11th Dec., at 5 P.M.

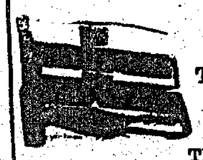
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	K. Hori ...	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHINKOKU MARU" ...	———	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Murakami ...	THURSDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU," ...	IMAIZUMI	THURSDAY, 18TH NOV., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

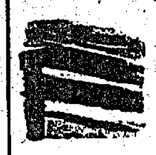
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. —, Queen's Building.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TON. AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY 18th Nov., at Noon.
	§ KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA ...	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma	13,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Asasage	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec ..at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomonaga,	13,500	TUESDAY 16th Nov., at 4 P.M
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	UESDAY, 14th Dec. at 4 P.M
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tsuda	12,500	SATURDAY. 27th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8 0X	FRIDAY, 24th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	THURSDAY. 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa	19,000	WED'DAY, 17th Nov., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kwashima	12,500	MONDAY. 22nd Nov.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
" "	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	" 550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $125
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 1941.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer leaves Yokohama	Steamers to Colombo	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
———	NELLORE	about Nov. 15	about Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ..	Dec. 18 1916	Dec. 25 1916
Nov. 20	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 4	NANKIN ...	Dec. 13	Dec. 17 1916	MOOLTAN ...	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18 1916	MALTA	Dec. 27 1916	Jan. 1	MALOJA	Jan 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1	NOVARA... ...	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 15	NELLORE ...	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 6	Mar. 4
Jan. 29	SARDINIA ...	Feb. 7	Feb. 12	KARMALA... ...	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NANKIN... ...	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	MEDINA ...	Mar. 25	April 1
Feb. 26	MALTA	Mar. 6	Mar. 11	MONGOLIA ...	April. 8	April. 15
Mar. 11	NOVARA ...	ar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April, 22	April 29

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return	£111
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78
	"B"	"		£48.	"	£72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70	Return	£105.
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS,	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30 1916	Jan. 7 1916.
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22 1916	Dec. 28 1916	Jan. 27	Feb 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT.
SUPERINTENDENT

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

A Mail from London for Hongkong via Canada dispatched on the 3rd September, 1915, per *Hesperian* has been lost at sea.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 18th November. This Mail is due in London on the 25th December.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

The Duty to be prepaid on Tea to the United Kingdom has been raised from 40 cents to 60 cents per lb. and on Cigars and Cigarettes manufactured or unmanufactured Tobacco from $4.00 to $6.00 per lb. on the gross weight of the parcel.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Tjisondari
Hawaii Maru
Hirano Maru
Kashima Maru
Nellore

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Kashima Maru* ...	15th Nov.
Europe (London 17th Oct., via Siberia)...	*Hirano Maru* ..	17th Nov.

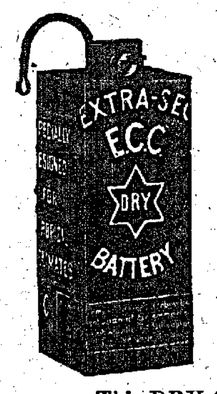
OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Tatsang*	Tuesday, 16th, 7.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong...	*Kaifong*	Tuesday, 16th, 8.00 A M
Saigon	*Telemachus* ...	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A M
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	*Hue*	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A M
Bangkok	*Prometheus* ...	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P M
Sawtow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun* ...	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... (Shanghai Brit. P.O Saturday, 20th Nov.)	*Liangchow*...	Tuesday, 16th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean* ...	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Hitachi Maru*	Tuesday, 16th, Registration 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, Mascassar and Balikpapan, Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Borneo Maru* ..	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ..	*Kashima Maru* ..	Wednesday, 17th. 9.00 A M
Straits and Sourabaya	*Foochang* ...	Wednesday, 17th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Laisang*	Wednesday, 17th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ..	*Choysang* ...	Wednesday, 17th, 5.00 P M
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London & United Kingdom	*Hirano Maru* ...	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Kutsang*	Thursday, 18th, 2.00 P M
Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, (Port Moresby via Batavia)	*Tjibodas*	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 22nd Nov.	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 18th, Registration... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haicheng*	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE The Parcel Mail will be close on 18th Nov., at 5 P.M....	*Nellore* ..	Friday. 19th, Registration... 1.15 P M; Letters ... 2.00 P M
Japan via Moji	*Riojun Maru* ...	Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Kueichow*...	Saturday. 20th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Laisan*	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Chinhua*	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P M
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE ...	*Ville de la Ciotat*	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 3.15 P M; Letters 4.00 P M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham*...	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 5.00 P M; Sunday, 28th, Letters ... 9.00 A M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.; 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.; 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M; 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.



Sole Agents in Hongkong for the CROWN BATTERY, made expressly for AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR BOATS, CYCLES, TELEPHONES, MEDICAL APPARATUS AND BELLS.

This DRY CELL is made expressly for the climate and has received the Highest Awards for Economy, Long Life and Efficiency

Fresh stocks always on hand.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 15th

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10⅜
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10⅝
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	257
Credits, at 4 months' sight	267½
On Germany:—	
On demand	nom
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	138½
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	138½
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	76½
Private, 30 days' sight	nom
On Yokohama:—On demand	87
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos—	86½ nom
On Singapore:—On demand	78⅛
On Batavia:—On demand	105⅛
On Haiphong:—On demand	7⅛% p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	7⅞% p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	83½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.05 n.
Bar Silver, 100 fine, per tael	$59.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	24 7/16d.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

WHERE THERE'S A WILLS THERE'S A WAY.

"SWEET CHESTNUT" Tobacco has been produced by Messrs. Wills, after many years of constant experiment, to withstand the dampness of the tropics. Real judges pronounce it to be unapproachable both in quality and in flavour.



THE TOBACCO with the Captivating Flavour.

Gives "Character" when mixed with any other Tobacco.

Made by W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London, and Sold by all good Tobacconists.

SWEET CHESTNUT TOBACCO.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$825, sellers; London	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4.80, sellers	8⅓ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$9.80, buyers	7 p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 89½, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 14⅜, buyers	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 84, buyers	5½ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 78, buyers	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 46½, buyers	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls 160, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld., (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$9.30, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ..	40,000	$7	$6	$31, sellers	3⅛ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$79, buyers	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ..	30,000	$50	all	$85, buyers	3½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	35,700	Tls. 10	all	T 90	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ld.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 8, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited...	400,000	$10	all	$10½, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$44½	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$108, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ..	6,500	$25	all	$190	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	$34½	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	525,000	$5/-	all	$5½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$425	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$40	$155	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$60	$420	6½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£12	£5	Tls. 175	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$950, sellers	5½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ...	12,000	$100	$60	$260, buy. @ Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$10	all	$103, sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. ...	25,000	$100	$10	$205	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	6⅓ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	9,000	$50	$50	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$72, buyers	6 p.c
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 39, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	33/-	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld ...	4,000,000	£1	all	30/-, sellers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3½, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	23/-	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$9½, buyers	7 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.85, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	all	$129	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited ..	7,000	$100	all	$37½	
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. ...	20,000	550	all	$37, sales	5 p.c
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$19, buyers	4½ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	50,000 pref. 50,000 def.	£5	all	comb. $153½; pref. $65, sel. def. $90, sel.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld. ..	4,047,616	£1	all	35/-, sales	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ..	40,000	$10	all	$18⅛, sellers	4⅓ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3⅔, buyers	7½ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	24,000	$1	all	$6½	7⅔ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited ..	24,000	$10	all	$6⅔, buyers	9 p.c
Jaffa Watercoat Co., Limited ..	50,000	$10	all	$16½	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1883	Tls. 767,200.	Tls 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
2/-£1,50 .000, at—$15 000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3¼ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,210,000
Gold) $7,460,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. 184

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu. Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowken. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Monkden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEITANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; a granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1076

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds „ 4,150,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq

DIRECTORS.

YETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akon	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:— PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Chemulpo, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [1139

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK. SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager, No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	1,125,000
Paid-up „	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [758

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